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The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1858 六拜禮 號一十三月二十年二十英港香 SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1927. 日八初月二十

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CANTON OUTLOOK IMPROVES.

FIRMS AND NATIVE BANKS RE-OPENING.

ATTITUDE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK UNCERTAIN.

GEN. LI STILL ABSENT.

Further detachments of Kwangsi troops have arrived in Canton, where conditions are reported to be rapidly improving. Military patrols are in the streets, and business houses and native banks are re-opening, but the railway services are still suspended.

There have been military conferences regarding the question of taking action against the fleeing "Ironsides," who are now in the East River district, and one report says that fighting has already commenced.

General Li Chai-sum is still absent from the city, but it is reported that he may be arriving by gunboat some time during the course of the day.

There are doubts as to how the Left Wing of the Kuomintang will react to the latest Canton developments, in which connexion the attitude of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is not quite clear. If he yields to the Left, his troops on the Yangtze may clash with the Kwangsi armies there, but at present it is unlikely that South China will become involved in any hostilities.

HOSTILITIES IN SOUTH UNLIKELY.

Latest reports from Canton state that more troops led by General Wang Shao-hung arrived on Thursday night, and pending the arrival of General Li Chai-sum, Wang Shao-hung will be the administrator in chief of the military affairs of the city. Yesterday at noon there was a big meeting of the Kwangsi militarists at the *Pai Kee Wai Kohn* and the discussion concerned military operations on the East River against the "Ironsides." One report says minor fighting has already occurred.

In a telegram addressed to the Kuomintang and to all newspapers in Canton and Shanghai, dated Thursday, General Li Fuk-lum, the Governor of Henan, declared that he would resign his post. Li is now in Hongkong.

It is stated that General Li Chai-sum, the former Governor of Canton, will arrive in Canton by the gunboat *Faiying* to-day.

Mr. Tang Yin-wah, the former Canton Police Chief, resumed his post yesterday at noon. Besides acting as Police Chief, Tang will also be appointed as leader of the 5th Army, following the resignation of General Li Fuk-lum from that same post.

Armed groups of soldiers, consisting of about 20 men in each party, have been patrolling the city since yesterday morning, and most of the business shops and native banks have opened their doors again. Conditions in the city are becoming normal, but the railway services on the three principal lines, the Canton-Kowloon, Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Samsui Railway, are still suspended.

"Wait and See."

With the good news that Canton is again under the control of a moderate Government, headed by Generals Li Chai-sum and Wang Shao-hung, of the Kuomintang Right Wing, the hope is being expressed that there will be an end to civil strife and an era of "Red" intrigue.

But, according to keen observers, it will be wise to "wait and see." The return of the "Kwangsi Clique" to power in Canton is certainly a victory for the Kuomintang Right Wing, but there are still other aspects of the question to be considered. There is much speculation, for instance, regarding the future plans of the defeated "Ironsides" and of the military and political forces of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang. To the latter, the change-over at Canton will be resented and the outcome may be further discussion among the various political groups of the Party. From party splits, warfare may result.

Possible Trouble.

According to the well-informed, the climax may be reached when Hankow, it appears that the

YANGTSE UNREST.

COMMUNISTS ACTIVE AT WANHSIEN.

BANDITS AT SHASI.

Wanhsien, Dec. 30. For one or two days serious disturbances have occurred in the Wansien area, the result, it is believed, of Communist activity.

General Yang Sen has left Ichang with a large number of troops and is on his way to Wansien with the object of restoring order in the neighbourhood. Naval Wireless.

Bandits at Shasi.

Shasi, Dec. 30. The Chinese authorities are still giving a free rein to bandits in the Shasi area, and their depredations continue. The situation is not rendered less serious by a renewed outbreak of Communist activity, which is causing considerable trouble. Naval Wireless.

Better Feeling at Hankow.

Hankow, Dec. 30. A meeting of the Municipal Council, the body responsible for the administration of the ex-British Concession, was held on the 28th, and passed off very satisfactorily, the attitude of the Chinese members proving much more reassuring.

The Superintendent of Police resigned a few days ago, and an officer of the Seventh Army, named Wang Li-yan has been appointed in his stead. Naval Wireless.

Little Fighting.

Shanghai, Dec. 30. Little fighting appears to be in operation in any of the war zones, though a report has come through to the effect that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's forces have occupied Tsiling. Naval Wireless.

Nanking's Finances.

Shanghai, Dec. 30. The financial stringency at Nanking is likely to considerably affect the new government which is endeavouring to raise a loan of \$15,000,000 on the security of the salt tax. Canton has long ceased its monthly contribution of two millions.

Chekiang's half million dollars is now diverted to paying Ho Ying-ching's troops while Chen Tiao-yun is retaining all the revenues of Kiangsu.

Chiang Kai-shek is expected to go to Nanking on January 3 but has postponed the resumption of the generalissimo till the conclusion of the sessions of the fourth plenary meeting of the C.E.C., C.S.C. Kuomintang, when the new cabinet will be announced.

Troops Held Up.

Fifteen hundred of Pei Chung-hsi's Thirteenth Corps travelling from Kashing to Shanghai yesterday were surrounded to the west of Sungkiang by a regiment of Ho Ying-ching's First Army, who wanted to disarm them, but eventually allowed the train to proceed to Lunghua after the headquarters had explained that the Thirteenth was en route to Hankow. Reuter.

FAR EAST FLYING VENTURE.

MACHINE MAY VISIT HONGKONG.

London, Dec. 30. Two half-past Air Force pilots, Newall and Vincent, were obliged to-day to postpone their Far East flying venture owing to risk in taking off from the snowbound Edgware aerodrome.

They intend to fly as soon as possible across Europe to India and Singapore, returning, if practicable, through China and Russia. Reuter.

STORM ABATES.

CHANNEL SERVICES RESUMED.

WINTER SPORTS AT HOME.

London, Dec. 30. Railway services are now normal and, with the subsidence of the gale, steamer services across the Channel have been resumed in full.

The cross-Channel air services are not only normal but have had to be augmented owing to the demand for seats. In addition to their usual silver wing service at noon, the Imperial Airways had to put on a special service of Handley-Page-Napier air liners.

Benighted Villages.

Road traffic, however, is little easier and small towns and villages remain snowbound. Aeroplanes have been used in some localities to bring badly-needed supplies to isolated places. For instance, an aeroplane piloted by Captain Hope, winner of the King's Cup, was leaving London Aerodrome this evening to fly low over five snowed-up villages near London and drop parcels containing tins of condensed milk.

Winter Sports.

One result of the wintry conditions is that many people who had arranged visits to Switzerland for winter sports have cancelled them, as they can get all the winter sports they want at home. The frozen state of ponds and waterways has indeed brought about a revival of ice skating which has languished for many years, owing to unsuitable conditions, and tobogganing and sledging are proceeding merrily. British Wireless.

East Coast Floods.

London, Dec. 30. The countryside in Southern England remains snowbound and although a gradual improvement is reported in some of the main roads, many are still impassable and the work of clearing is hampered by the continuance of a sharp frost. The high winds have dropped, however, and the English Channel is calmer. Sailings are being resumed from Dover to Calais to-day. Air services to the continent from Croydon operated yesterday and usually a large number of passengers was carried.

The frost has checked the flood in the Thames valley, and the situation in Canterbury and Maidstone has improved, the floods due to the overflowing of the Stour and Upper Medway having subsided. Loads which were flooded are now coated with ice.

Railway Services.

Railway services are now practically normal. Traffic on most of the main railway lines has been but little affected and the London North Eastern Railway worked no fewer than two hundred additional trains during the holiday season, despite snowdrifts and frozen points and carried about 275,000 long-distance passengers and 400,000 parcels.

The international telephone services have now been resumed but communication with the Continent is hampered owing to many of the lines to Paris and to Zurich and Basle being down. Forecasts indicate a continuance of frost during the weekend with the possibility of further snow falls. British Wireless.

TOWARDS PEACE IN INDUSTRY.

THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE.

London, Dec. 30. Lord Londonderry, speaking at Seaham Harbour, referred to the impending joint meeting between captains of industry and representatives of Labour.

He said he was inclined to believe that it was better that the conference should have been called by a great leader of industry than by the Government. The fact remained that Sir Alfred Mond, with great courage, had issued invitations to a conference. He congratulated the leaders of the Trades Union Congress on the manner in which they had responded to Sir Alfred Mond's appeal. He felt that with so hearty a response from all those who were so closely connected with industry, the labours of the conference must be crowned with success. British Wireless.

SOVIET PLOT.

A SEIZED CANTON DOCUMENT.

PLANS FOR ARMED RISING.

As previously reported, a huge mass of documents was seized by the Canton authorities when they made their recent raid on the Russian Consulate, following the ousting of the Communists. A complete wireless set was also found in the building, the possession of such a set being in contravention of international usage.

Ever since the raid was effected, the work of translating the various documents has been proceeding and is, according to reports, now almost complete. No official release of these translations has been made, but we have been supplied with the following, which is stated to be a translation of one of the numerous documents found:

A.—To prepare immediately in Canton a general strike, protesting against the murders and arrests of labourers and seizures of the Communist Party and professional unions.

B.—The strike must be of short duration and demonstrative character. It is the only political answer which it is possible to organise at present.

C.—The real aim of the Communist Party in Kwangtung Province is to collect and organise the labour and peasant forces to suppress the Right Wing of the Kuomintang. And so the preparation of an armed rising is the aim of the immediate future.

D.—To disorganise and weaken the victors of the 14th-16th. April and to cause as much trouble as possible to clear the way for the rising of the proletariat. It is necessary to very gently organise a rising throughout the whole of Kwangtung Province against Li Chai-sum and the present Government.

E.—This peasant rising must be under the definite economic and political aims often adopted but never practised in real life.

F.—This peasant rising will force Li Chai-sum to take part of his forces from Canton which will then give a better chance to the Communist Party and Left professional unions against the Right Wing of the Kuomintang anti-revolutionists.

G.—At the same time it is necessary to pay attention to the troops under the leadership of those opposed to Li Chai-sum. These troops might be made the principal supporters of the rising against Li Chai-sum.

H.—The principal aim at the present moment is the foundation and consolidation of cells in all the different parts of the Canton Garrison and steady military preparation for the forthcoming rising.

I.—The main aim in the military work at the present moment, after the 6th April, is to disorganise the Army of Li Chai-sum, to cause the maximum amount of trouble and disagreements and to weaken the different parts of the force.

J.—All these aims of the Communist Party and Left Unions can only be fulfilled if they would undertake all the gigantic organisation work of bringing the labourers, peasants, small bourgeois and military masses into the movement. On the other hand, it is necessary to be very cautious and to look carefully after the organisation of every rising, because the further it goes, so each collision will become more bloody in character, and an unsuccessful rising can weaken for several years the city and village masses.

MEXICAN OIL LAW.

NEW BILL PASSED BY SENATE.

Mexico City, Dec. 30. The Senate has unanimously passed the Oil Bill, notwithstanding the objection of one Senator that the measure granted more than the oil companies demanded. Reuter.

LINDBERGH ON TOUR.

NOW IN BRITISH HONDURAS.

New York, Dec. 30. A message from Belize, British Honduras, says that Lindbergh has arrived there by air from Guatemala. Reuter's American Service.

Bulls and Inners

From the Office Butts.

A guild New Year to yin an' a'. The Week's Great Thought:—"There can be no doubt that noise is a prolific source of irritability."—China Mail.

Some of these motor prosecutions appear to be a signal success. In Hongkong, there are two classes—the righteous and the unrighteous. The classifying is usually done by the former.

MacWhirter says first-footing is as long as you can con-trol your legs. MacWhirter is turning over a new leaf this New Year—in the Club chit-book.

MacWhirter thanks someone for cigarettes at Christmas. Now he kens-it-as-a gift. Changing China: It used to be apparently do not believe that two heads are better than one. war on queues; now bobbed-hair gets short shrift.

These Guy's Hospital specialists probably do not believe that two heads are better than one. If a local store advertising Kitchen Needs included in their stock a reliable cook boy, they'd get a lot of custom.

To Canton militarists, 1928 will probably be known as "Look-Before-You-Leap Year." The latest statement by the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs in relation to the Soviet, is a Wu's woo.

Local burglars are getting bolder. One of them robbed a Boxer in Kowloon the other night. A survey of Canton politics suggests that some of the officials were in the Right while others were in the Left.

The weather at Home must have made some of the season's events a frost. Banking Corporation should be got badly Left.

The ideals of a newly instituted Banking Corporation should be got perpetuated in-stone. When the cook boy returned from shopping and said "Master race was won by U. and I. We are quite pleased."

The Hongkong and Macao yacht race was won by U. and I. We are quite pleased. A heading we may yet live to see—"Leap Year at the Helena May Institute: Young Ladies on the Jump."

We didn't know a Kowloon couple were married until we saw him yawning at the pictures the other night.

Annoyed at the stupidity of his office boy, a local architect has christened him "Vacant Lot."

To-day's simile: "As hard to do as a bow-legged Scotsman left for the pedestrian is in the pulling a cork."

A Shantung General is forming a battalion recruited exclusively from rickshaw coolies. Its regimental march will be "Men of Garlic."

The Scotsman, reported to be sober on St. Andrew's Day, is determined to live down the scandal during the New Year.

Let's start a New Year diary. Yes, Let's.

The gentleman from Aberdeen who, acting under the influence of the festive season, gave a beggar twenty cents, is now out of danger.

Snow having falling at Christmas, the present generation of Londoners are expressing a belief in Santa Claus.

"After all, food is a pleasure" says a doctor. After all what?

The Small Investors are buyers of Amusements. And so say all of us.

The officers of the Naval fuel auxiliaries had a pleasant Christmas. Well oiled, of course.

According to the Craigengower match, married men live to fight again.

Although commended by the British Government, the American signalmen of the Nanking affair are still re-Morseful.

If you're dyspeptic, Yule be glad when it is over.

"Enquirer." MacWhirter only goes to heavy-weight contests. He sees more for his money that way.

Reference on one of the Kowloon poster hoardings to the "rum ment."

Hey, move over. How's y'r alcoholic champagne? appears to be decidedly un-conventional.

A number of New Year problems will be re-solutions.

It looks as if the new Ford will be another rattling good investment. We don't know about Krishnamurti communing with Buddha but we know that he played golf in America.

Now that Hankow has turned White, she comes within the pale.



"I can't understand why you want to divorce your husband. Everybody considers him charming!"
"Yes. That's why!"

A Taipei cook boy dusted the piano on Xmas Day. Otherwise crime in the district is normal.

The height of mutual admiration: A reply paid telegram conveying Christmas Greetings.

For folk who've lived in Hongkong for any length of time there isn't much to see, but what one hears makes up for it.

About the only right of way do as a bow-legged Scotsman left for the pedestrian is in the ambulance.

What this place needs is more non-stop naval pickets.

This Week's Dewarism: "A motor car with one horn can toss a man further than a bull with two horns."

The man who saves money at this time of year isn't a miser; he's a wizard.

Of many a man on Tuesday morning it could be said, "Enos what it feels like after Yuletide."

Physicians have this week been listening to traffic doctorine.

The Post says that in Glasgow, girls are doing "navy" work. In Londoners are expressing a belief the evening they are doubtless also engaged in marry-time matters.

A new Korean Governor has been Chosen.

A French girl is proceeding against her fiancé for kissing another woman. A case of cool cheek.

A Kowloon fire tender ran into a lamp-post. Tender but not true.

The great problem in Canton to-day appears to be to discover the proper Li of the land.

The constant problem before local amateur gardeners is whether it's cheaper to buy vegetables or sticking-plaster.

A bachelor may feel lonely at New Year but he at least knows that when he receives a present he won't have to pay for it afterwards.

It looks as if the new Ford will be another rattling good investment.

We don't know about Krishnamurti communing with Buddha but we know that he played golf in America.

Now that Hankow has turned White, she comes within the pale.



Dining in London!

TODAY, to-morrow and the next day, people will be dining in London. Soft lights, music, and above all, delicious food daintily served, combining to make a meal which will live in the memory.

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THEFT OF GAS BY TRICK.

The case in which A. A. dos Remedios was charged with stealing gas by false pretences, or, alternatively by means of a trick, and with falsification of the accounts to effect this purpose while in the employ of the Gas Company as a clerk, was concluded before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

His Worship, while stating that the defendant had no case to answer as regards the first count, held that there was that case in the alternative count of stealing by means of a trick.

For the defence, Mr. d'Almada queried what evidence had been adduced to prove the trick? They had evidence of damage, but was the defendant responsible for the up-keep of the meter in view of his position as a private consumer without any privileges? Was not the Company responsible as Mr. Blackburn had himself admitted, for the correct reading of the meters; and, where they had not taken this trouble, had they not struck an average on imaginary figures and charged them on to the consumer? Why was it the defendant, who was accused of entering imaginary figures in the books to his own advantage, had not been given the benefit of these imaginary readings of the Company as well? Instead of this he was prosecuted, and prosecuted on evidence which was one tissue of suspicions covering a period of many years and which could only be expressed in the term "must have done this" and again, "must have done that."

Mr. d'Almada quoted from certain authorities in further submission of the point that a man could not be accused of stealing even after he had defaulted on payment of goods voluntarily parted with to him. He argued that a careful distinction must be drawn between "civil proceedings" and "criminal prosecution" by the complainant in such cases.

Lack of Evidence.

Continuing, Mr. d'Almada submitted that there had been no evidence of tampering, and pointed out that an expert called by the Company as a witness, had testified that the meter must have been for three years in the very same condition in which it was now found.

Replying to his Worship, Mr. Wadeson (for the prosecution) stated that they could have charged the defendant with stealing gas under the common law, and would, in that event, have a larceny case in its simple form and one amenable to the scope of the common law. But in the present case, there was the graver view attached, that defendant had stolen gas by means of a trick. Of such offences, Mr. Wadeson gave the instance of a mill operated by hydrogen gas, which still worked after the meter had been disconnected. On investigation it was found that the gas was being tapped by another line, not affected by the removal of the meter.

His Worship then told Mr. d'Almada that he was satisfied that defendant had a case to answer on the count of larceny.

Mr. d'Almada proposed to put his client into the witness-box.

In evidence, Remedios stated that he had been 13 years in the employ of the Gas Company, first in the stock department, and latterly in the meter bills office, where he was engaged in checking bills in conjunction with another clerk named Xavier. There had been no complaints against him during those years.

Damage to Meter.

He first used gas in 1919, but got "no allowance for it," paying the same rate as the other consumers. The first he saw or knew of the damage to the meter was when a workman went to the house to change it on November 17. It was kept in the open air, on the

verandah, and for all he knew, his own children might have caused the damage. Beyond this, he could not give any explanation of how the damage occurred.

He had seen meters returned to the Company in that damaged condition. He denied having given any of the meter-readers who were unable to enter his house, his own readings, nor was he responsible for the "imaginary figures" and erasures mentioned by the prosecution. His attention had never been drawn by the Company to these erasures during the whole time he was in their employment.

He did not burn gas all the time, preferring to use charcoal oil for cooking, and kerosene oil for lighting.

He and his wife worked at the cinema after his office hours, up till 11 o'clock, being thus absent from the house the greater part of the day time. From his own experience of gas consumption by the Company's customers, he thought that his own establishment would not exceed 300 feet if a regular use was made of the gas. His ten-burner meter was changed, between 1925-27, to a three-burner, but he thought the difference, amounting to 16 cents per month, was trifling.

"I am not responsible for the alteration of the accounts. There is a special clerk to keep up the meter books," concluded Remedios in his evidence.

His Worship: You allege it is a mistake on his part? Remedios: That may be so, my attention was never called to these negligences.

The Cross-Examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadeson, Remedios denied that he was looking after meter rentals; he was employed only in checking meter books. He had been through the Cash Department, where he checked the bills as well. Then he was put on, outdoor work, this being to press defaulting consumers for payment, and where it was necessary, to disconnect their meters. He was employed for two years on this outdoor work, during which he admitted to acquiring considerable experience with these meters, and could say that when they were not regularly watered, they could not work.

He was then questioned in regard to his own meter.

Mr. Wadeson: When was your gas watered? In 1925 by a meter-reader.

Between 1925-27, was not watered?—No. I saw the meter-reader water it in 1925 and did not notice anything wrong with it since.

You have told us that you never looked at this meter since you have been there?—The meter reader again put in water when necessary.

His Worship: Just now you say you did not water it at all.

Mr. Wadeson: You said that, Mr. Remedios, and you can't retract your statements when you find yourself in difficulties.

You told us that you looked at the bills and you never knew they were or were not correct?—Yes.

Even in the case of your bills?—Yes.

You had the meter books in front of you?—I only looked at the consumption shown by meters; nothing else.

You would not notice red ink being written across a line in contradistinction to black ink?—No reply.

No Gas for a Year.

After that you sent the bills out, and, I presume, sent one to yourself?—Yes, by post.

You knew what fittings you had in your house?—Yes.

You knew the rental of your meter, consequently you must have known that your bills were wrong, that they were incorrect?—I only knew they were incorrect after this charge.

Mr. Lindsell: You mean to say that for three years you never knew the proper rental of your meter?—Yes.

Mr. Wadeson: I want to take your mind back to 1925. During that year I assume you received 12 monthly bills, and not once were you charged with gas during the

FRENCH FINANCES.

INTEREST RATE LOWEST SINCE WAR.

Paris, Dec. 30.
The papers remark that the rate of the Bank of France is now reduced to level lower than it has been since the war and is lower than those of all great countries except the United States.

The *Journa Industrielle* says that the reduction shows that financial conditions are quite sound and it was evidently effected because of the exceptional abundance of capital on the Paris money market.

The *Echo de Paris* observes that the reduction will enable the Banque de France to retake full control of discount which for some time past has been diverted from the bank.—Hous.

whole of that time. According to that bill, you don't use a cent of gas.—I didn't use any gas in 1925.

Mr. Lindsell: You kept up the fittings, not consuming any gas?—There are 2,000 meters like that.

Defendant was questioned in regard to the number of his children, and said he had seven.

Defendant was questioned in regard to the rental of one dollar per month charged on gas cookers, and he was then confronted with bills sent out to certain relatives where this amount had been erased and cut down to 30 cents. Mr. Wadeson after hearing a further denial from the defendant, remarked that it was curious that these reductions should coincide with all the bills sent to the same family.

Mr. d'Almada in his final submissions, stated there had been no conclusive evidence against the defendant on the charge with which he was concerned beyond the "dirty mud" thrown by the prosecution. The prosecution had brought up a whole host of witnesses, which had made of the case a "commission of enquiry" into the working of the Gas Company. It was evident that the Company had grievances which could not be legitimately held against the defendant, because they were inspired by the defalcations of a former employee.

Deliberate Fraud.

Giving his decision, his Worship stated that it had been proved beyond all doubt that the defendant had been deliberately defrauding the Company of gas for years. Defendant had gone into the witness box and then had told lie after lie. If the defendant had not done so, it was possible that his Worship would have considered the infliction of a fine only.

As it was, defendant would be sentenced to four weeks' hard labour, and in addition he was to make restitution to the Company to the extent of \$50, or in default, another four weeks. This was on the charge of stealing gas. On the charge of making false entries, a fine of \$50 was imposed, or in default, four weeks' hard labour.

Mr. d'Almada then made a plea for leniency, pointing to the defendant's long service and the fact of his having been given a good character by his employers. Defendant, stated Mr. d'Almada, had a large family, and this case would re-act on his chances of obtaining future employment.

The matter was referred to Mr. Wadeson who stated: I am instructed by my clients to say that this offence has been going on for years, and that they have to start somewhere to put a stop to it. But in view of the prisoner's attitude they did not feel inclined to show any leniency at all. If he had admitted his offence in the first instance, the probability was that nothing further would have been heard of it.

Mr. Lindsell: I entirely agree with Mr. Wadeson. I should have let him off with a fine, but owing to his attitude of utter defiance in the box, I propose to send him to gaol.

The sentence was confirmed.



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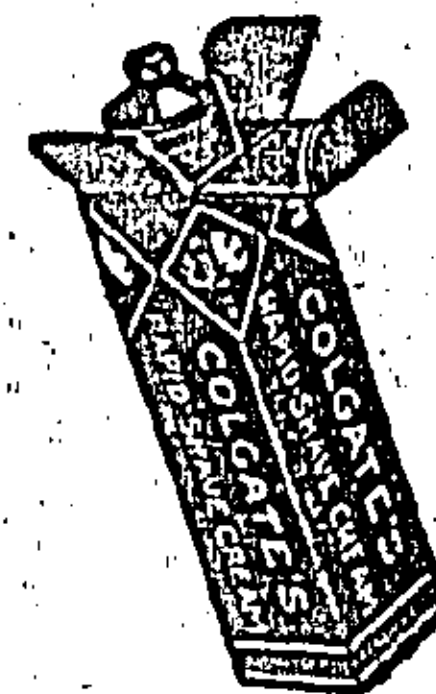
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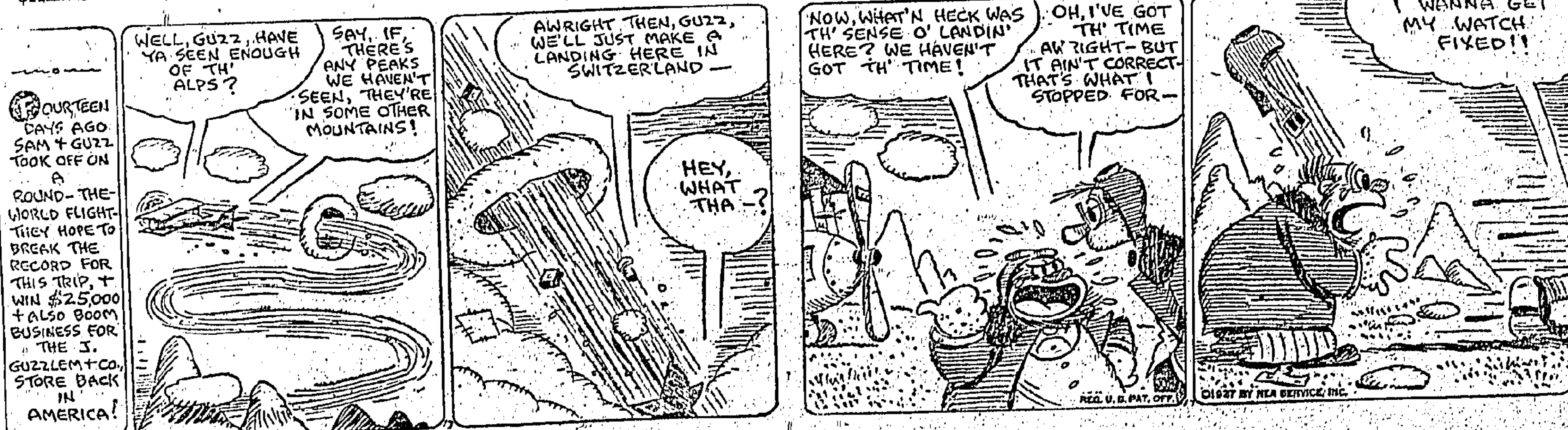
SALESMAN SAM

That's the Place

By Small



If you would see your children grow stronger each day—become rosy, plump and full of life—try SCOTT'S Emulsion, the mother's friend! Ask for SCOTT'S EMULSION





Group photograph of spectators and competitors at the shoot which took place at the Taikoo Rifle Range last Saturday afternoon. (Photo: Moe Cheung).



Competitors, who were drawn from the naval, military and Taikoo Rifle Clubs, taking part in last Saturday's shooting competition. (Photo: Moe Cheung).



Photograph taken at the Christmastide fancy dress dance of the pupils of Central British School. (Photo: Tanaka Studio).



The combined teams representing Portugal and Scotland, who met on Boxing Day in the Sunday Herald charity cup. Scotland won by two goals to one. (Photo: Welcome Studio).



Bridal group at the wedding of Mr. G. O. Broetje and Miss C. M. S. Wilkens, which took place at the Union Church on Friday last. (Photo: Ming Yuen).



Snapshots of the play in the international charity football matches which took place during the Christmas holidays in connexion with the Sunday Herald cup. (Photos: Welcome Studio).

SPECIAL OFFER OF

AUSTIN REED

Summit

SHIRTS

Made of best quality English Print. White grounds with coloured stripes. Cut to the famous Summit standard.

\$6.50 or 3 for \$18.00

less 10% discount for cash.

MACKINTOSH & Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building. Des Voeux Road.

NESTLÉ'S

MILK CHOCOLATE

"RICHEST IN CREAM"

WHEN THE DAY'S WORK IS DONE—

there is no stimulant to equal a DON and soda. It throws off the depression due to the climate, and fills one with the necessary vigour, with no unpleasant after effects.

JUST TO-DAY—when you feel fagged out—try a DON and soda. You will appreciate the excellence of this mellow, aged, pre-war favourite.

At your Club or Store.

N. S. Moses & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

THE NAVY'S CHOICE

Coates'

ORIGINAL

PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE. EVERYWHERE.

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NEW BLAZERS FOR NEW YEAR.

THE "COLLEGE"

Ready-to-wear in all sizes from 34 to 42 ins. chest. Reliable quality flannel that will not quickly fade. Three outside pockets, one inside.

STANDARD VALUE PRICE \$10.50

THE "UNIVERSITY" BLAZER.

In the new Air Force blue flannel.

\$13.50

GENT'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

Profitable Investment.

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The
Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00

(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248, 259, 265, 267, 271, 272, 279, 284, 287, 295, 297.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA LTD., require the services of a competent cost clerk. Apply in writing stating experience and salary expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONGKONG HOTEL BEAUTY PARLOUR, is the place to get the best permanent wave, Marcel and Water wave. Manicure. Beautiful wigs, various kinds for sale or hire.

TO LET

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
Second Floor of
WHITEWAYS
BUILDING.

Moderate Rental, all conveniences, lease if desired.
APPLY—Manager.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

PHOTOGRAPHY & ART EXHIBITION & CONTEST AT MACAO

From 22nd Jan. to 15th Feb. 1928. Entries close 18th January, 1928.

For particulars address:
The DIRECTOR,
Port Works Department,
Macao.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

MACAO TO TIMOR.

The Government of Macao is prepared to accept proposals for the establishment of a steamship service between Macao and Timor. Proposals should reach the undersigned not later than 17th January, 1928. Particulars may be obtained from the Portuguese consulates at Hongkong, Shanghai, Manila, Kobe, Amoy and Saigon, or from the undersigned.

ALMELDA PINHEIRO,
Harbour Master,
Macao, 20th December, 1927.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHURCH NOTICES.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Queen's Road East, Wanchai (near Royal Naval Hospital). Saturday, December 31st, 1927. 11.30 p.m. Watch Night Service. Sunday, January 1st, 1928. Morning Service, 10.15 o'clock. Subject: "Patching things up." Afternoon 3 o'clock: Sunday School. Evening Service, 6 o'clock. Subject: "Getting on with it." Preacher at all services Rev. J. C. Knight Anstey. Holy Communion after Evening Service. Sailors' and Soldiers' Home, Arsenal Street. Sunday, 3.00 p.m. Mr. May's Bible Class. 8.15 p.m. Service Men's Hour. Monday: 3.00 p.m. Ladies' Church Aid Meeting.

Seventh Day Adventist Hall.—Duddell Street (first floor) Ruton Buildings. Sunday, January 1st, at 8.30 p.m., lecture by Pastor Lyman W. Shaw, well known speaker and bible lecturer "A New Year's Sermon." Everyone welcome.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. January 1st 1928: Sunday, after Christmas; Holy Communion (8 a.m.); Children's Service (10 a.m.); Matins (11 a.m.); Preacher: Rev. W. R. Cannell; Holy Communion (12 noon); Evening (6 p.m.); Preacher: Rev. Hyde Gosselin, R.N. Friday, The Epiphany Holy Communion (7.45 a.m.).

First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station. Sunday Service, 11.15 a.m. Subject, "God." Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 p.m. Reading Room at above address, open Tuesday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Monday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m. The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room. Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

G. R. NOTICE.

HONGKONG WATERWORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1928, THE SUPPLY OF WATER TO ALL THE RIDER-MAIN DISTRICTS will be controlled by bringing the RIDER-MAIN into operation and that Water will be turned on to each RIDER-MAIN daily for Two Consecutive Hours. Information as to the Hours of Supply to any Particular Property may be obtained on application at the Office of the Water Authority, the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, or at the Tung Wah Hospital.

H. T. JACKMAN,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1927.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

SHIELD COMPETITIONS.

Clubs in membership are reminded that entries for the Shield Competitions close on January 1st, 1928.

W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary.

BANK HOLIDAY.

In Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, The Exchange Banks will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1928.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

13th, 14th, 15th and 18th February, 1928.

Draft programmes and entry forms are now ready and may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

NOTICE.

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS CO., LTD.

'SPECIAL' AND 'FAMILY' MONTHLY TICKETS.

Holder of the above-mentioned tickets are hereby informed that effective January 1st, 1928, such tickets will not be available. SPECIAL tickets are those which have hitherto been sold at less than the charge of \$5.00 each.

By Order

of the Board of Directors,

LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, Dec. 20th., 1927.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, 1928, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

comprising:—

Teak Bookcase, Hatstand, Chest-of-drawers and Chairs, Glass Cabinet, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Ornaments, etc., etc.

Teak Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Ice Chest, Crockery, Glass Ware, Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

Teak and Iron Bedsteads with Mattresses, Single and Double Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Chests of Drawers, Hardwood Couch, Mosquito Nets, etc., etc.

also

A Few Pieces of Blackwood Furniture and Tientsin Carpets and Rugs.

One Astronomical and Terrestrial Telescope by Aitchison & Co., Ltd., London, (including Accessories).

One Pathe Baby Projector with 1 Screen, 1 Transformer, 1 Cleaning Outfit and 43 Films.

One Electric Heater.

One Clinometer (New).

One Sextant.

Four Gramophones.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Tuesday, the 3rd January, 1928.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Valuable Leasehold Property.

Situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1381 together with the message erections and buildings thereon known as No. 227 Portland Street (formerly No. 173 Portland Street). Area 791.25 square feet. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$9.76.

To be sold by Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers at their Auction Rooms No. 8A, Duddell Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1928, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES AND MASTER, Mortgagees' Solicitors, Prince's Building, or to Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers, Dated 24th Dec., 1927.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

SITUATE AT SHAUKWAN ROAD, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT NO. 1705 and known as the MING YUEN GARDENS: Area:—207900 sq. ft. or thereabouts. Annual Crown Rent:—\$478.00.

by Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, AT THEIR SALE ROOM, No. 8A, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

on FRIDAY, the 13th day of January, 1928, at 3 o'clock p.m.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale Apply to: Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNY and BOWLEY, Mortgagees' Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central or Messrs. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, 8A, Duddell Street.

27th Dec., 1927.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY PICTURES Sunday to Thursday at Queen's.



SUNDAY & MONDAY AT WORLD



SUNDAY & MONDAY AT STAR



CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

MISS SIGGINS, C.S.M.M.G.

(Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics London.)

Massage. Medical Electricity. Remedial Exercises. Apply Holena May Institute.

The Kowloon Cricket Club's annual children's sports take place on Monday afternoon.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NEW YEAR HOLIDAY.

On Monday, 2nd January, 1928 the G.P.O. will be open from 8 a.m. to noon and the Branch Post Offices from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.

There will be one collection from the pillar-boxes and one delivery of ordinary correspondence as on Sundays, and one delivery of registered correspondence at 9 a.m.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed. Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Deliverable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

It is notified for information that Feather Fans and Brooches cannot be sent by post to Great Britain. They are prohibited by the Plumage (Prohibition) Act, of 1921.

RADIO NOTICES.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation with the following:— Ships at sea, Europe, American Continents, Hawaiian Islands, Dutch East Indies, Dutch Borneo, Philippine Islands, French Indo China, Province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Tokeham, Hoihow, Amoy, &c.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.

Persons and firms having correspondents in the places named above should, in order to avoid delay to telegrams received by radio, register their telegraphic addresses immediately.

Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, Government Building.

Radio telegrams are now accepted at the Radio Counter 1st floor Government Building, for transmission via Hanoi to Bangkok and all parts of Siam at the rate of 80 cents (\$0.80) per word.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Harrison	December 31.
Europe via Negapatam, (papers only, London 1st December)	Pyrrhus	December 31.
Shanghai and Swatow	Sinking	January 1.
Australia and Manila	Arakura	January 2.
Shanghai and Amoy	Linan	January 2.
Calcutta and Straits	Sunthia	January 2.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Jefferson	January 2.
Japan and Shanghai	Morea	January 6.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Taiyo Maru	January 8.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Saigon	Taifooking	Sat., Dec. 31, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Suiyang	Sat., Dec. 31, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Anking	Sat., Dec. 31, 5 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Tan	Sat., Dec. 31, 5 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Harrison	Sat., Dec. 31, 5 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kalgan	Sun., Jan. 1, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haining	Sun., Jan. 1, 9 a.m.
Formosa via Swatow and Amoy	Hozan Maru	Sun., Jan. 1, 9 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Mon., Jan. 2, 9 a.m.
Amoy	Tjiliwong	Mon., Jan. 2, 9 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Pookang	Mon., Jan. 2, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, "Canada," U.S.A., "O. & S. America," Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia	Pres. McKinley	Mon., Jan. 2, 10 a.m.
	Parcels	11.15 a.m.
	Registration	11.15 a.m.
	Letters	11.15 a.m.
	(Due San Francisco 28th January)	
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Taikwa Maru	Tues., Jan. 2, 8.30 a.m.
Saigon, "Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Tues., Jan. 2, K.P.O.
	Registration	1 p.m.
	Letters	1 p.m.
	G.P.O.	
	Registration	1.45 p.m.
	Letters	2.30 p.m.
	(Due Marseilles 3rd Feb. 1928.)	
Amoy	Sinking	Tues., Jan. 3, 8.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Mendo Maru	Wed., Jan. 4, 8.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY, the 9th January, 1928, commencing at 11 a.m.

At The British General Hospital (Diocesan Boys School—Entrance Argyle Street, Homuntin).

5 Timber Huts each 8' x 18' x 7'9" (to eaves), with Doors and Sashes.

2 Timber Huts each 10' x 18' x 7'9" (to eaves), with Doors and Sashes.

(Inclusive of Inner Partitions.)

5 Timber Huts ranging from 5'8" x 18' x 7'9" (to eaves) to 18' x 18' x 7'9" (to eaves), with Doors and Sashes.

All of the above Huts have been dismantled.

Further Particulars from the Undersigned.

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 31st Dec., 1927.

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY.

World's Largest Business Training Institution.

Specialised Training in ACCOUNTANCY, C.P.A. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT LAW, L.L.B. ENGLISH.

Banking, Finance; Effective Speaking.

Write for Catalog, Easy Terms, Etc. D.S. Wylie.

P.O. Box 223 HONGKONG

Arthur Pengrey, aged 22, of Alfreton-road, Nottingham, was killed and two other men were injured when a wall collapsed on them while they were demolishing the "Green Dragon," an old public-house in Friar-lane, Nottingham.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer, "PYRRHUS."

From UNITED KINGDOM via SINGAPORE.

are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 31st December.

Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th Jan. 1928, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st Jan. 1928, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 31, 1927.



Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd.

DISTRIBUTORS.

Exchange Bldgs. Tel. C.673

CHRYSLER IS HERE!

CALL AND SEE THE
LATEST MODELS AT
A. LUNG & CO.,

19, Queen's Road, Central.

Excellent for New Year

"LA PRUEBA" MANILA CIGARS

As good as higher-priced ones, if not better.

Divinos	- - - In box of 25	\$6.00 box
Presidents	- - - " " " 50	\$5.75 "
Bonitos	- - - " " " 50	\$4.50 "
Reina Victoria	- - - " " " 50	\$5.85 "
Londres	- - - " " " 100	\$5.50 "

"LA PRUEBA" CHEROOTS

Cortado Deliciosos	- - - In box of 50	\$3.75 box
Cortado Especial	- - - " " " 100	\$4.75 "
Cortado Fino	- - - " " " 100	\$4.00 "

AND MANY OTHER KINDS

TRY SOME

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"THE HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

LOOK

at a suit
cleaned by
us and be
convinced!



One trial will surely prove convincing

THE INTERNATIONAL DRY CLEANING & DYEING COMPANY.

19, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong.

36, Nathan Road,
Kowloon.

For your floor—furniture—and
every domestic article requiring
a stained and varnished finish

"Wilheyela"

Oil Varnish Stains

IN

Oaks—Walnut
Mahogany—Satinwood
Rosewood—Ebony Black

Can be applied by anyone.
Always reliable, never sticky,
Non-poisonous and Durable.

AGENTS—

S. C. LAY & CO.

Alexandra Building.

Telephone C. 763.

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI DIVORCE CASE.

A DECREE NISI GRANTED.

An undefended divorce suit occupied the attention of his Lordship, Judge Peter Grain, at the British Supreme Court, at Shanghai last week, when Mr. Reader Harris, appearing on behalf of the petitioner, Mr. Isaac Stibbe, obtained a decree nisi in the action against Mrs. Nina Stibbe.

In briefly outlining the case, Mr. Harris said that Mr. Stibbe was married in 1922 in Japan, and that for the past three years Mr. and Mrs. Stibbe did not get on very well, so that in 1925 Mrs. Stibbe left her husband. Previous to that, both had gone on a six months' vacation trip, from which Mr. Stibbe returned alone, Mrs. Stibbe following him later.

Left Her Husband.

About a month after her arrival in Shanghai she left her husband, and he learned that she used the name of Miss or Mrs. Elson and was studying dancing. His client has also learned that Mrs. Stibbe was often in the company of a fellow by the name of S. A. Magnusson, whom he, Mr. Stibbe, went to see at his house in Frenchtown with regard to his (Magnusson's) relations with Mrs. Stibbe. Arriving there late in the evening Mr. Stibbe was admitted by a servant, from whom he asked to see Mr. Magnusson. Instead, the servant led the way upstairs, where the petitioner followed. He was ushered into a bedroom and there he saw his wife in bed, Mr. Magnusson had a dressing gown on. Apparently there was a quarrel.

To prove the question of domicile, besides the grounds for divorce action, Counsel for the petitioner called Mr. Stibbe, who stated that he came out to China in 1905, and did not leave the country until 1925, when he went for a trip. He went to America on business, but came back again to China, and it is his intention to live in China permanently.

Question of Separation.

Speaking of his vacation trip, Mr. Stibbe said that he and Mrs. Stibbe went to Germany, France, Italy, and England together, and he returned from the trip in 1925 alone, having followed him later on. The question of the separation was raised when Mrs. Stibbe arrived in Shanghai. He went to meet her on board the steamer. He had left a beautiful bouquet of flowers in the bedroom to greet her arrival; he had beautifully renovated the house. It was towards the evening, when she was unpacking her trunks, she told him she had something to say, and then she informed him that she was going to leave him. She said, "I will stay until I find another place. To tell you the truth I do not love you. If you like I will take another room in the house." She stayed one month exactly after that. She left about the end of November. It was at this time she said to him, "To-day I am leaving. Don't be a fool and follow me." It had come to his knowledge that she used the name of Elson; he knew before that she used the name when in her own company. Later he found out that she knew a man by the name of Magnusson, in whose company he had seen his wife on several occasions.

In reply to his Lordship, witness stated that he believes that Mr. Magnusson is Danish, but he knows for sure that he is not British.

"Having heard about my wife and Magnusson," continued Mr. Stibbe, "I finally decided to visit the man, and ask him what he intended doing. With this in view I went to his house, 406 Rue Lafayette, on November 8, this year. It was about nine o'clock when I arrived there. I rang the bell and a servant answered it. I asked to see Mr. Magnusson. He led the way upstairs. Thinking that I was going to the sitting room, I followed. He opened the door, and I saw it was the bedroom, to my surprise. Mr. wife was in bed, while Mr. Magnusson was in his dressing gown, sitting by the bed. He was very shocked to see me there and called his boy, asking him why I was brought into the bedroom without being announced. The boy said that the coolie opened the door, and that he did not understand English. I told Magnusson that I came to talk about private matters, but in view of what I had seen he would hear from my lawyers the following day.

"You have got me in a trap," were his words. "I will do my best," he added.

A Warning.

His Lordship asked the petitioner to describe the robes of the pair, after which he informed Mr. Reader Harris that he had heard enough evidence, and that he would grant a decree nisi.

"Mr. Harris, you had better warn your client that he cannot marry for six months. Sometimes they forget it and get into trouble afterwards," remarked Judge Peter Grain when leaving the Court room.

ENGLISH CRAZE IN VIENNA.

HUNTING SCENE IN A REVUE.

The present season in Vienna will go down in society history first as "The English Season," and second as the most brilliant since the days the Hapsburg Court was at its zenith.

The English impulse was given by the exhibition. "Three Hundred Years of English Paintings," which the generosity of private owners of famous English paintings enabled to be opened in Vienna last month as a return for the visit of Vienna tapestries to London. Thousands of Viennese have feasted their eyes on the masterpieces of Reynolds, Romney, Hogarth, Turner, and a solid phalanx of the moderns.

It was the most successful exhibition of foreign paintings which has ever been held there; Press and public had nothing but praise. Only the *Neues Wiener Journal* saw fit to let loose a disgruntled Anglophobe critic in the person of Julius Meier-Graef, who described the pictures as "revolting rubbish." His qualifications for criticising English art may be judged from his solemn repetition of the Continental "kipper" and "mother-in-law" jokes.

Yet this discordant article by a jaundiced critic only emphasised the general Anglomania which has seized Vienna, for he revealed that what had inspired his attack was the way Viennese exhibitions and galleries were being deserted for the English show.

Love of England.

The important English concert which was held there on November 6 was a delicate expression of Vienna's appreciation of the exhibition.

Anglomania extends also to other fields. Vienna has contented herself up till now with imitations of Paris revues in her lighter theatres. Hubert Marischka has just held the premiere of the first real "Vienna Revue," a sparkling thing called "All for Love." He might almost have added "of England." His first scene is a perfectly authentic hunting picture; the meet. If it was not precisely as in the hunting counties, was depicted as accurately as it would be in a West End revue, and introduced us to "Edward Richman," who brings his English characters to Vienna by way of Charing Cross and Paris, and in gorgeous tableaux introduces them to Vienna landmarks, Viennese dishes, Vienna china, and, inevitably, to Vienna bathing girls. Vienna has seen nothing like this revue.

All Vienna, too, is raving about "die girls" of the revue, Jackson's "Sixteen Violet Girls and 1 Rose," as they are billed. I can guarantee that they are genuine English, born within sound of Bow-bells, most of them, to judge by the accent in which they sang both in German and English. So are the "Rowe Sisters," whose dancing has taken the Austrians' breath away. "We are born in Whitechapel," a Vienna interviewer makes them say. May heaven reward their honesty! The accent does many an English exile's heart good in Vienna, which itself is now firmly convinced that the English can dance as well as paint.

Air of Prosperity.

First nights have been tumbling over one another in this revival of Viennese gaiety. "Vienna Laughs Again," they called a revue last year. This year she bids fair to laugh as seldom before. There is an air of prosperity about to which the city has been strange since 1914.

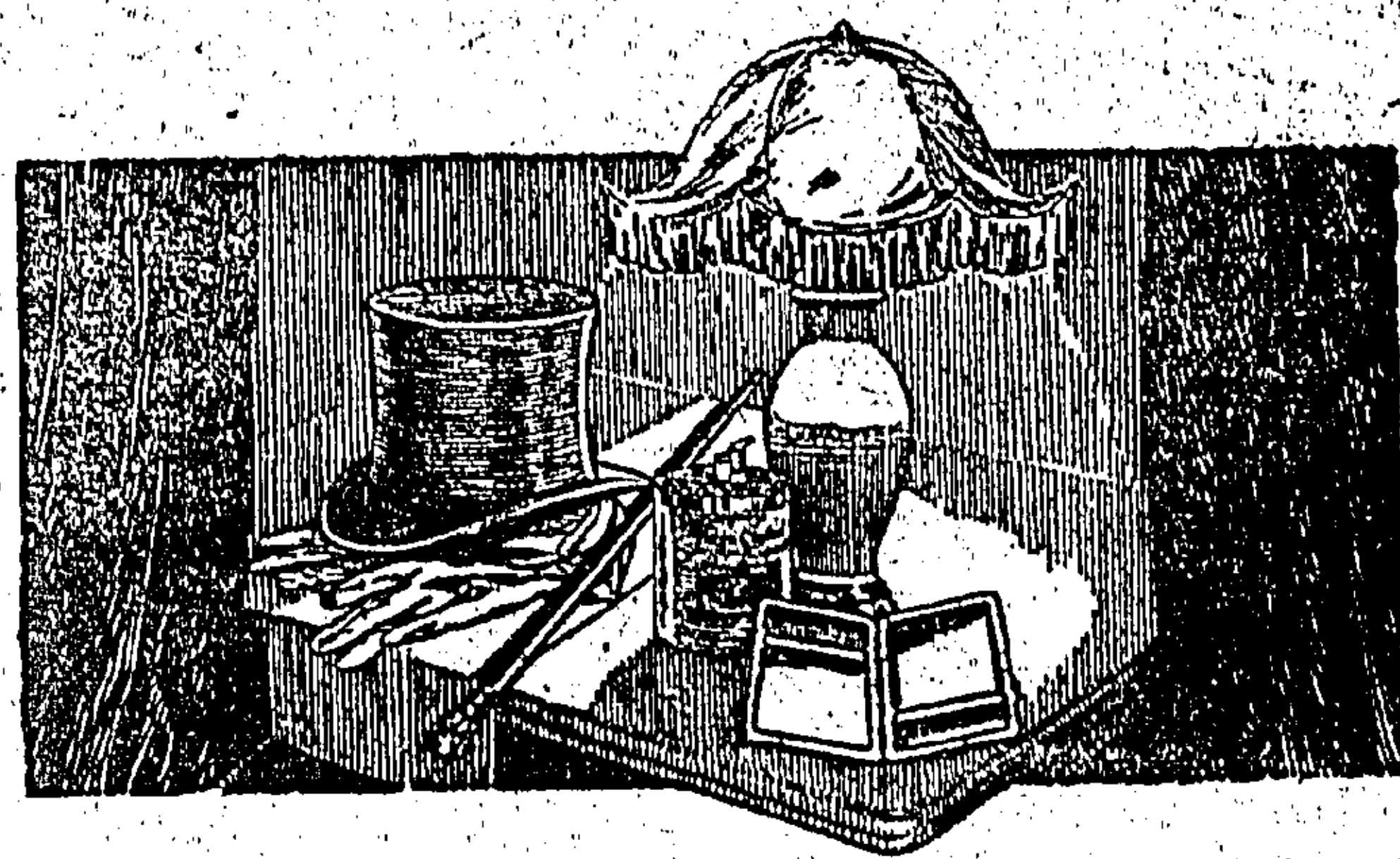
The old Theatre an der Wien, the birth place of musical comedies which have circled the earth many times—"The Merry Widow" was only one of its winners—opened with a charming opera, "The Golden Mistress," placed in Vienna's most delightful period—the "Biedermeier," the twenty years after 1815—the time of cobwebs and coaches, green swallows, tails and tight white trousers, Schubert and poke-bonnets. And, after many years' opposition, the Government tobacco monopoly has given way in the matter of the sale of English cigarettes.

CHRISTMAS FUND.

FOR SHANGHAI DEFENCE
FORCE.

The Fund raised in Shanghai for Christmas gifts to the Defence Forces reached the splendid total of \$14,797.26 (the total figure being converted for convenience). This shows how warm the response has been from all sections of the community.

This amount has been duly distributed among the commanders of the various units of the Defence Force, and in due course an auditor's statement regarding the contributions, etc., will be published. The committee consisting of 13 nationalities are to be heartily congratulated on the success of their efforts.

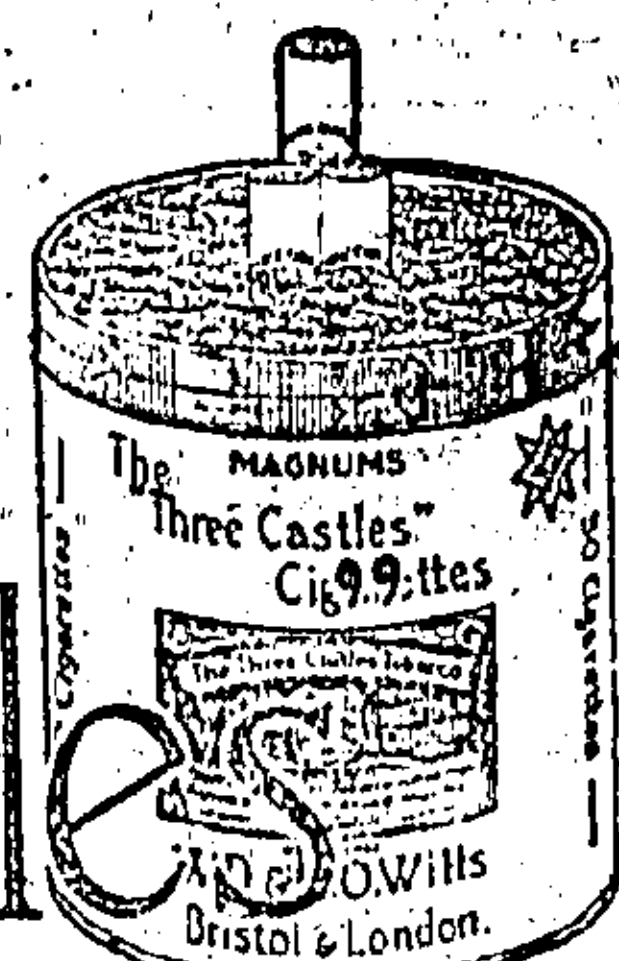


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Since the days
when cigarettes
were first thought of
"Three Castles" have
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functions where only
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cigarettes were
appropriate:—their
excellence never
varies.

*They maintain
their Reputation*

Magnum and Regular
size sold in packets
of 10 and 50,
obtainable from all
the leading tobacconists.



"Three Castles"

Magnum Cigarettes

ARTS & CRAFTS FURNISHING SHOWROOMS

(opposite the racecourse)

SHANGHAI.

Remind you of the High-class Furnishing

houses in London, New York and
Paris where you may inspect
the most modern styles or faith-
ful reproductions of English
American or French Periods as
shown by their Exhibition of

**FURNITURE
FABRICS
CARPETS**

Decorative Plaster

and metal work

stained and

leaded glass.



At a conference in London be-
tween the National Union of
General and Municipal Workers
and the directors of Imperial
Chemical Industries, Ltd. regard-
ing that company's scheme for

works councils, workers' share-
holding and other matters, Mr. J.
R. Clynes, M.P., declared that the
union would co-operate in the
administration of the new policy
in every possible way.

Sir Herbert Mitchell, until re-
cently Clerk of the Council of the
Duchy of Lancaster, has been
appointed a member of the Council
on the retirement of Mr. John
Leonard Bolden.

AMONG THE STARS AT
HOLLYWOOD.

**A HAPPILY MARRIED
PAIR.**

"HELPS ONE TO WORK."

Hollywood, Calif., Nov. 20.—
"How does marriage affect your
work?"
Vilma Banky and Rod La Rocque
have stock answers for these
questions.
"Whenever you understand a
thing you multiply yourself; if
you fail to understand it you sub-
tract from yourself. Marriage is
a part of life, which it has been
my good fortune to understand. I
am sure I have multiplied myself
by virtue of it." That's all Rod
has to say.

Yilma's Piece.

"Marriage, if successful, means a new sense of responsibility. It affords a new incentive for hard work, a new reason for achievement," Vilma states thus. "It matters not how comfortable one may be financially, this condition still holds. There is a new responsibility that spurs one on to new efforts.

"Those who fail to understand marriage subtract from themselves. They are deterred by matrimonial bonds and the result is divorce. My marriage has completely revolutionized my life and my work. I have inaugurated a new understanding which I am sure will be reflected in finer work than I have ever done before."

It would be unkind even to intimate that perhaps a third party had instructed them what to say whenever they spoke of their marriage. But both "reeled off" their versions much in the same manner as an after-dinner speaker who has rehearsed carefully.

Husband and Country.

Be that as it may, Miss Bank—or rather Mrs. La Rocque—dis-
seem sincere that she loves Ro-
and that she is more than please
to be able to call America her
country.

"I love America now—I feel it is my home and I want to stay here," declares the blond actress. "Of course, I want to return some time soon to Hungary to visit my parents. But I shall want to come back to my new home, the United States."

Whether or not the recent ceremony in a Beverly Hills church has had any effect upon the work before the grinding camera will not be known for some weeks. Both are at work on their first pictures since their marriage and only these completed films can tell the story.

Around the Studios

William Wellman, who directed "Wings" now is working "Shooting" and his cameraman, Lieutenant Rudolph Schaad, old war enemy. Schaad and Wellman fought above the clouds in France, where Wellman was of the Lafayette Escadrille. Schaad in Richthofen's flying circus. "Shooting" doesn't refer to dice, but the big guns. Another war picture.... On the Paramount lot a director showed me the world's worst poem. A magazine writer had been inspired to write it. It goes: "He wrought stars so gentle, and made grass so green; He painted the mountain and there a desert scene.—He touched the skies with his brush and put them all around. Then he made a masterpiece little Mary Brian.... The reverse—but why go on? I Mary ought to be worth a better rhyme than "around" "Brian.".... Talked to Clara and her letters from fans, tells me, now run above 100 per month. That would be a day for Clara to read, but doesn't.... Saw W. C. Fields, next picture will be "G. Lunch.... He and Chester Conn are making "Two Flaming Youths" now.... A word Anne Nichols, fabulously successful author of "Abie's Irish Boy" Nobody ever heard of Nichols before "Abie," but told me she had written 22 successful plays.

Two new "misses" have appearing at the Chistle "st recently, Miss California and Ontario. The former is Copeland who was Miss Cali this year in the beauty pa and the latter is Leon Mc winner of a contest among cities in Ontario. Miss O is from London, Ontario.

When the kidders stop k
its about as funny as whe
start. There ought to be a
for example, in the thou
Wallace Beery and Raymon
ton lecturing the chambe
commerce about aviation
Lindbergh manner.

But that is just what the
They caught the flying bug
making a picture. For a
tion they took a trip by air.
they are back again in Holl

**OUR DAILY TALK ON
HEALTH.**

ACCIDENTS TRACED TO WORKERS' CLOTHES.

CARE REQUIRED.

British industrial organizations and the industrial fatigue research board have probably given more scientific attention to the prevention of accidents in industry than has been given by groups in other communities. In a summary of their work Dr. L. P. Lockhart has listed a few of the accidents that result from improper clothing worn by workers.

Loose belts and absent buttons result in slack portions of clothing that may be caught in machinery. Torn clothing with loose ends hanging free also results frequently in disaster. High-heeled shoes are always dangerous in factories.

The worst of accidents occur when high-heeled shoes are run down on the sides. They may catch in gratings, they may be pulled off, causing the worker to fall, or they may twist the foot, and lead to a sprained ankle.

When the sole of a shoe becomes thinned out or loose it is easily penetrated by nails or glass. Wounds made in this way are quite frequently infected seriously.

Machinery and working places are planned for normal workers in good condition. If the hands are bandaged they offer opportunity for loose ends to be caught in dangerous machinery. A dust cloth stuck in the belt or hanging from a pocket has frequently been caught with serious accident as the result.

Visionary Failures

When an eye is covered by an object which prevents vision, or when a worker has had his pupil dilated in order to test his need for glasses, the individual loses his power to estimate or judge distance correctly. He is likely to put his hand into trouble without realizing his danger.

A person who does not hear well or whose hearing is temporarily damaged due to an infected ear or a very bad cold should not be placed in work where his deficiency may result in menace to himself or others.

In most modern offices the cleaning up is done at night by scrub women who are not often of high intelligence. The regular waiters, men or attendants should inspect immediately after they have finished their work to make sure that soap, pails, cleaning rags and kneeing mats have not been left in hallways or on stairways.

"CAT" FOR A "HUMAN SATYR."

REWARDS FOR ASSISTING
TO ARREST HIM.

The Recorder at the Old Bailey, London, recently passed sentence of three years' penal servitude on twenty strokes of the "cat" on Robert Fairbairn Gray (31), painter, who pleaded guilty.

It was stated that the offence committed against the wife of a costermonger. Prisoner stopped her in the street and seized her by the throat, running off with the handbag. He was pursued by a constable.

It was urged on behalf of the prisoner that he had been dis-

Detective-Sergeant Fury said that the prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1917, in 1917 for an assault on women when he was in the Army in Ireland. He was also sentenced to prison for two years in 1921, and to three years' penal servitude in 1925 on both occasions in connection with the Dublin disturbances. He was liberated from his last sentence in August, and had still been down to sergeant.

Passing sentence, the Recorder addressed the prisoner, saying: "When a human satyr like you is brought to justice condign punishment will be meted out to you. You will be dealt with in the interests of the community in that defenceless women may about our streets unmolested."

The Recorder highly commended the conduct of Mr. Horn, butcher, who had gone to the aid of the prosecutrix, and of Beckett, who assisted to arrest the prisoner. He awarded them \$25 respectively for their conduct, and said they were entitled to the thanks of the community and the public.

safe, with wives, mechanic
pilots. They flew in from
in a new big Ford all-metal
They were dined and fe
many towns en route and
made speeches in Texas and
southern states.

You wouldn't think you would get homesick with fifty people from the film. But Drew, who is playing "Ramona," did. Drew wants to see Hollywood so badly he just departed for home ahead of the rest of the party.

SHIPBUILDERS.
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BOILER MAKERS.
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OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.**

—DRY DOCK—
LENGTH 787 FEET.
LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET
DEPTH ON CENTRE OF
SILL (H W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INCH.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF
LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS.

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MANILA
CIGAR
for
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at
Yours Truly
Tobacco Store
22 Des Voeux Road. C. (Phone: C. 1856.)

Best Brand in the Market.

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AX-BEER

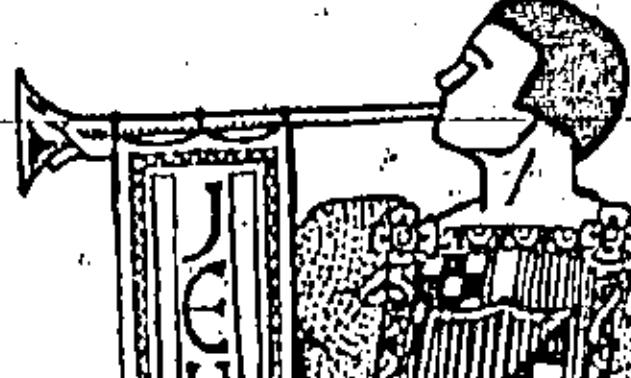
This beer makes you more Cheerful and Vigorous.

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Inspect our Stocks.

Estimates Free for Sanitary
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GAY KEE

69, Des Voeux Road, Central, TEL. C. 550

Cancer Attributed to the Cockroach!

THIS startling claim was made by a number of the world's foremost authorities after a great many years of research.

The cockroach, we are told, by defiling food with its dirt and filth, spreads the dreaded germ of cancer.

As the tireless energy of man has traced the cancer germ from its inception, so man's ingenuity has also discovered the way for destroyin' the loathesome cockroach.

Flit spray clears the house in a few minutes of disease bearing flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs, cockroaches, ants, moths, fleas and silverfish. It searches out the cracks where insects hide and breed, destroying their eggs. Flit spray kills moths and their larvae which eat holes. Extensive tests showed that Flit spray did not stain the most delicate fabrics. Flit is clean and easy to use, death to insects but harmless to mankind. It is economy to use Flit and avoid disease. For sale everywhere.

Sole Agents for China: **MUSTARD & Co., Ltd.**
INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

FLIT

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

DESTROYS

Flies-Mosquitoes-Moths-Ants-Bed Bugs-Fleas-Roaches
Many Other Household Insects and Their Eggs

The yellow can with the black band!

Try best results use Flit band sprayer

Manufactured by: **STANDARD OIL CO. [New Jersey]**



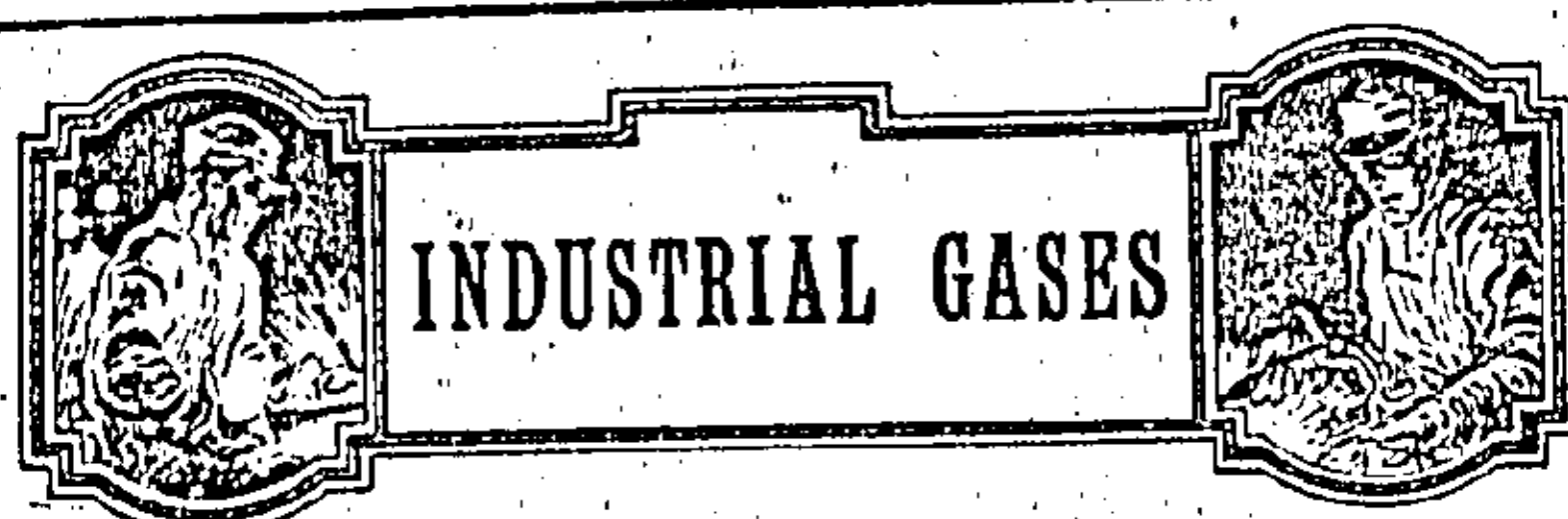
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NEW YEAR'S EVE & NEW YEAR'S DAY

SPECIAL MENUS—NO EXTRA CHARGE
TIFFIN \$1.00—DINNER \$1.50
DINNER DANCING AS USUAL.

BOOK YOUR TABLES EARLY.



INDUSTRIAL GASES

EVERYTHING FOR THE WELDER AND CUTTER

(Oxygen—Acetylene—Nitrogen—Air.)

Also—Generating Apparatus,
Cylinders, Valves, Regulators,
Welding and Cutting Torches,
Welding Wire, Fluxes,
Cast-Iron and Aluminium Rods,
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VAPO-HALINE

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF TO
COLD IN THE HEAD, IN-
FLUENZA ETC.

A FEW DROPS ON HANKER-
CHIEF OR IN HOT WATER TO
BE INHALED FREQUENTLY.

Prepared by—

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

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HOLIDAY MOVIES.

NEW YEAR IN THE LOCAL
CINEMAS.

The holidays again find the local cinemas all showing pictures which are sure to delight pleasure-seekers. To-day, New Year's Eve, the big attractions are Tolstoy's great romance of a prince and a peasant girl, "Resurrection," at the Queen's Theatre, with Dolores Del Rio and Rod La Rocque in the leading roles; the famous dancer, Gilda Gray, in "Aloma of the South Seas" at the World Theatre; and Rex Beach's story of modern youth, "Padlocked," with Lola Moran, Louise Dresser and Noah Beery, at the Star Theatre.

Cinema-goers should note that "Resurrection," owing to its length, begins promptly after the overture at the special times of 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 and 9.30. Performances in the World Theatre to-day are at the usual times (orchestra at 5.15 and 9.20, interpreter 2.30 and 7.15) and performances in the Star are from 5.15 to 8.45 continuous and again at 9.20.

To-morrow's feature attractions, as announced in special advertisements appearing in this issue, are the famous French Foreign Legion story, "Beau Geste," with Ronald Colman, at the Queen's Theatre; Gloria Swanson's latest comedy love-drama, "Fine Manners," at the World Theatre; and a drama of Martinique, "Volcano," with Bebe Daniels, at the Star Theatre. "Beau Geste," which will remain at the Queen's Theatre until Thursday, is another very long film, and like "Resurrection," it will begin at special times immediately after the overture. Times and prices of admission are as follows: 2.30 and 7.15, \$1.00, 80 cts. and 40 cts.; 5.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 60 cts.; 9.30, \$2.00, \$1.20 and 80 cts.

Decrease in Prices.

Patrons of the Star Theatre will be pleased to learn that a general decrease is being made in prices as from to-morrow, also that performances in future are to be continuous, from 2.30 to 11.15 p.m. The new prices are as follows: Until 8 o'clock—dress circle 60 cents, back stalls 40 cents, front stalls 30 cents; after 8 o'clock—dress circle 80 cents, back stalls 60 cents, front stalls 40 cents.

"Fine Manners," and "Volcano" will be screened again on Monday, after which they will be replaced by James Oliver Curwood's Alaskan story, "Back to God's Country," with Renee Adoree, at the World Theatre; and that exciting story of the "49," "The Devil's Cargo," with Wallace Beery and Pauline Starke, at the Star Theatre. The usual change will be made at both theatres on Thursday, the new pictures being "The Eagle," with Rudolph Valentino, at the World, and "The Show-Off," with Ford Sterling, at the Star Theatre.

Showing at the World Theatre along with "Back to God's Country" and "The Eagle" will be "Caution Under the Red," a film record of the recent revolt, secured at much personal risk. Although necessarily scrappy, this picture is of the greatest topical interest, especially the part showing captured Russians being marched through the streets. The picture which is to follow "Beau Geste" at the Queen's Theatre is Reinald Denny's latest comedy hit, "Out All Night," in which the genial British film star is assisted by Marion Nixon as the pretty heroine.

MOTH AEROPLANES.

TWENTY FOR HOME FOR
DEFENCE FORCE.

London, Dec. 30.

An order for twenty of the latest two-seater Moth type of aeroplane, fitted with thirty horsepower Cirrus mark second air-cooled engines, has been given to the De Havilland Company by the Air Ministry, and will be used by the

"MYSTERY MAN" OF SWANSEA.

A PUZZLING AFFAIR.

Pierre Gaston, previously described as "Gaston Savage," the mystery man, was brought before the Stipendiary, Sir Harley Samson, at Swansea recently charged with two offences against the Aliens Order—landing without leave of the immigration officer, and with having no papers, disclosing his nationality. Gaston had been brought from Llanelli Workhouse, where he had been admitted after absconding from Swansea Workhouse.

Wm. Watkins, immigration officer, said Gaston was unable to produce any passport, and refused to answer questions. In reply to the Stipendiary, Gaston, through a police-constable acting as French interpreter, said he had nothing to say, but asked when was he going back to France.

Police-Constable Gray told how he received Gaston from the house of Dr. Harry, at Langland Bay, a fortnight ago. Gaston was then in trousers and singlet and very exhausted. Witness produced a map of the Sahara Desert and letters found upon Gaston, but these gave no indication of his nationality.

Gaston now told the Court that he landed at Swansea by swimming from a ship, the name of which he did not know, but it had a yellow funnel. He joined the ship at Sierra Leone. He gave two sailors 1,200 francs to stow him on board. He had been waiting in Freetown for a ship to take him to France. He was a motor mechanic born in Algiers, had spent all his life in North and West Africa, and had worked his way across Africa.

Fell Overboard.

The Stipendiary asked him how he came to land in Swansea. The interpreter—He says he was thrown overboard.

The Stipendiary—By someone. The interpreter—He now changes his story and says he fell overboard accidentally.

Asked whether he desired to go back to Algeria Gaston replied:—"France, or any other French protectorate will do."

Further questioned, he said he had not had any military service and was not liable in Algeria. The Stipendiary suggested that a ship should be found him for France.

The immigration officer said the French Consul would have nothing to do with him as he had no papers.

The Stipendiary—"Then he may not land anywhere in France, and so it seems useless to ask the captain of a ship to take him. The immigration officer suggested a way out of the difficulty would be to put him on a ship bound for South America."

The Stipendiary—"That is, he is to find some part of the earth where a passport is not required. The Magistrates adjourned the case for a week in order that a ship might be found for France, saying that Gaston was obviously a French subject."

The immigration officer—He would be returned here, and not allowed to land.

The Stipendiary—"Then he could be spending the rest of his life as a voyager on the same ship between Swansea and France. I think he ought to be given a chance to land in France."

Gaston was then sent back to the workhouse.

Home Defence Air Force for purposes of communication between aerodromes and military centres. These machines, which are in wide use by civilian flying clubs, have a top speed of 102 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 85 miles. Economy in petrol consumption will be effected by their employment on tours of inspection and for other purposes of communication.—British Wireless.

INDOOR BATTLE.

FOREIGN CONSTABLE KILLED
IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, Dec. 30.
Detective Sergeant F. G. Campbell was shot in the abdomen this morning when a squad of foreign detectives were arresting two armed kidnappers in a bedroom at a Chinese house, whereupon the squad fired, killing one and seriously wounding the other kidnapper. Both were armed with automatics.

Det-Serg. Campbell died whilst being taken to hospital.—Reuter.

DOMINION GOVERNORS.

NO LONGER TO ACT AS
INTERMEDIARIES.

London, Dec. 30.
The decision of last year's Imperial Conference that the Governors-General of the Dominions should cease to be intermediaries between the British and Dominion Governments, will take effect in Australia on Sunday, whereafter telegrams will pass direct between the two governments. Copies of communications will be handed to the Governor-General for his information.—British Wireless.

UNDERGROUND.

FIRST IN FAR EAST
OPENED.

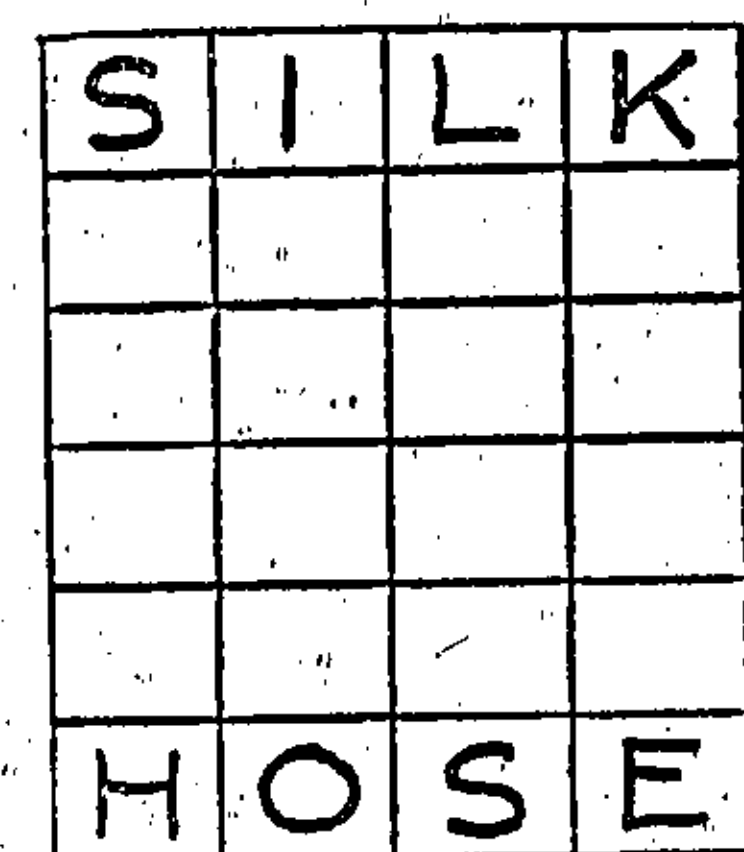
Tokyo, Dec. 30.
Patterned on the New York system and claimed to be earthquake proof, the first underground railway in the Far East was opened to the public this morning. It is at present a mile and a half long, connecting the important rail terminus of Ueno with the pleasure quarter of Asakusa and eventually extending nine miles to the Western suburbs.—Reuter.

Passengers departing for Manila on the Empress of Asia last evening included Mr. H. G. Swinburne, Mr. T. P. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pethick, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. White, Mr. R. J. B. Clark and Mr. D. H. Buchanan.

Commander W. E. B. Magee, D.S.O., has been appointed to command the destroyer Witherington and Commander J. A. V. Morse the Wanderer.

LETTER GOLF.

From SILK to HOSE is five strokes; and this is no yarn, either.



1—The idea of letter golf is to change one word to another and do it in par, a given number of strokes. Thus to change COW TO HEN, in three strokes, COW, HOW, HEW, HEN.

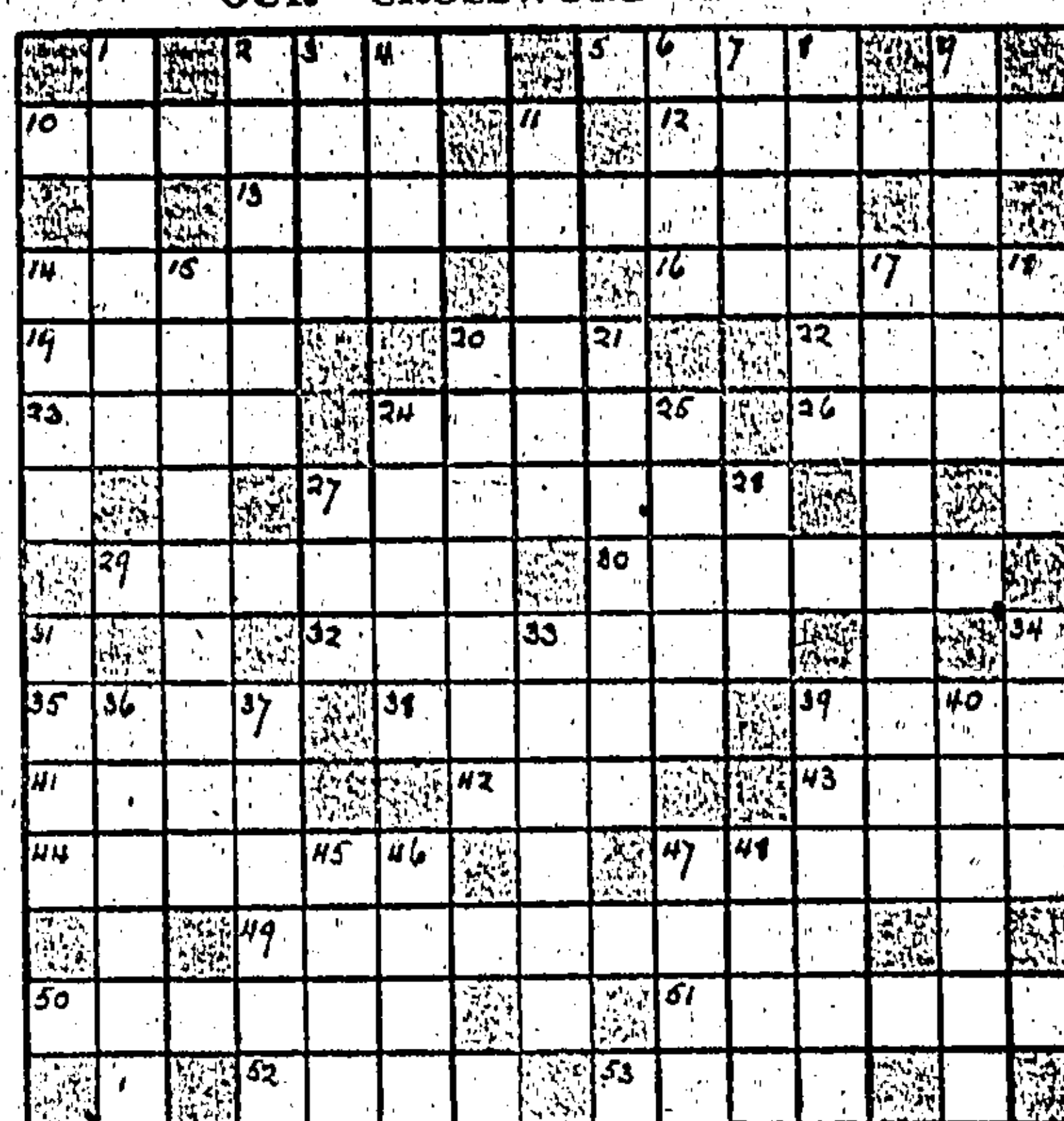
2—You can change only one letter at a time.

3—You must have a complete word, of common usage, for each jump. Slang words and abbreviations don't count.

4—The order of letters cannot be changed.

One solution is printed on another page of this issue.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.

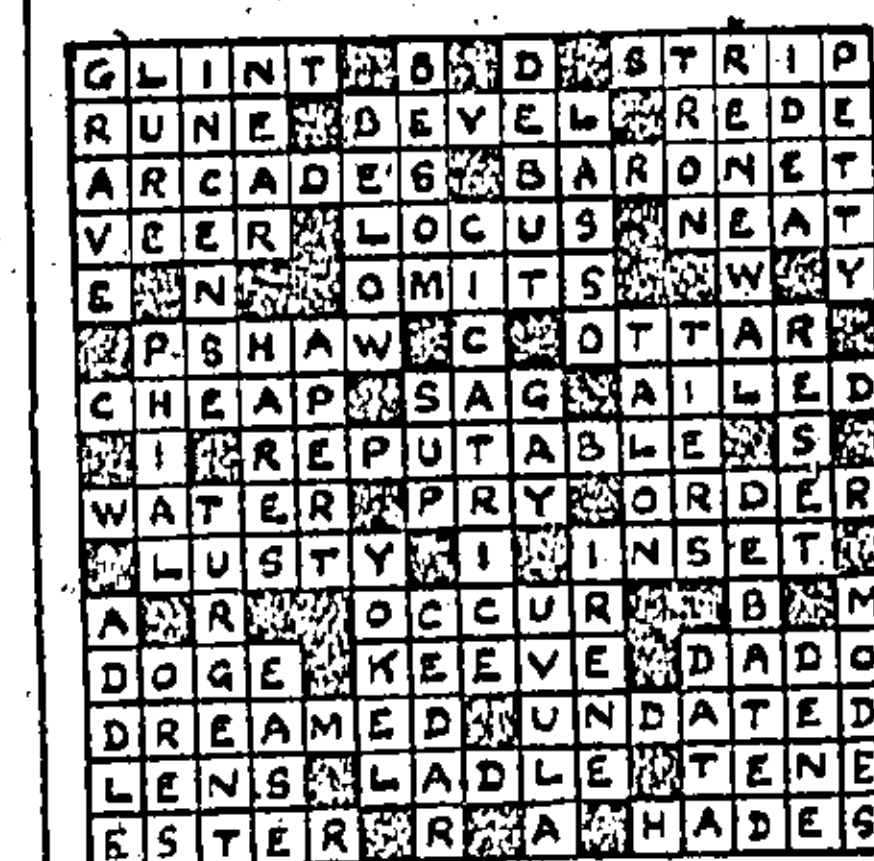


Across
2 An obligation.
5 Fresh water fish.
10 Seem.
12 Oozed through a crack.
13 Skilled in actual work.
14 Garment worn in the Indian Archipelago.
16 Public speaker.
19 One who rests.
20 Tap.
22 Cottage.
23 One.
24 Watered silk.
26 Formerly.
27 Forthw ominously.
29 Chastel given on a vassal's decaase to his lord.
30 Stems of tree-ferns.
32 Squeezed.
35 At a distance.
38 Speak derisively.
39 Stump of a tree.
41 Roster.
42 It is.
43 Grief.
44 Threefold.
47 Filled.
49 Annoying.
50 The ship-worm.
51 Views.
52 Look after.
53 Made haste.

Down
1 Overstrain without dislocation.
2 Transport.
3 Obtain by labour.
4 Boast.
6 Mexican dog.
7 Behind.
8 Stately mansion.
9 Depositories.

11 Narrow passage.
14 Swing round.
15 Repeat again.
17 Annoyed.
18 Vascular network of vessels.
20 That which foretokens.
21 Ringlets.
24 Fixes firmly.
25 Go in.
27 Seed.
28 Acted.
31 Emporium.
33 Confiscates.
34 Gave to bed.
36 Compelled.
37 Joint in woodwork.
39 Produced a drama.
40 Crooked.
45 Metallic vein.
46 Famous college.
47 Speak imperfectly.
48 At one time.

Yesterday's Solution.



THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

Effective 1st January, 1928.

Passengers	1st Class	3rd Class
Per Trip	\$ 0.10	0.05
Per Trip Persons under 16 years of age	0.05	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Men belonging to Army, Navy, Police and Fire Brigade in Uniform	0.05	
special Ferry 1.00 a.m.	0.20	
Asiatics only are allowed to travel 3rd Class		4 copper cents
Book of 100 tickets—Asiatics only		\$ 4.00
Monthly Tickets—Single	6.00	
Monthly Tickets—Single (Persons under 16 years of age)	2.00	
Monthly Tickets—Family (3 persons)	9.00	
Monthly Tickets—Family (4/5 persons)	12.00	
Children under 3 years of age	Free	

The following persons will be considered as members of a Family—Husband, Wife, unmarried Children and Governess, Nurse or Amah, living in the same house.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

F. H. CRAPNELL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1927.

CANTON'S REIGN OF TERROR

Photographs showing the terrible

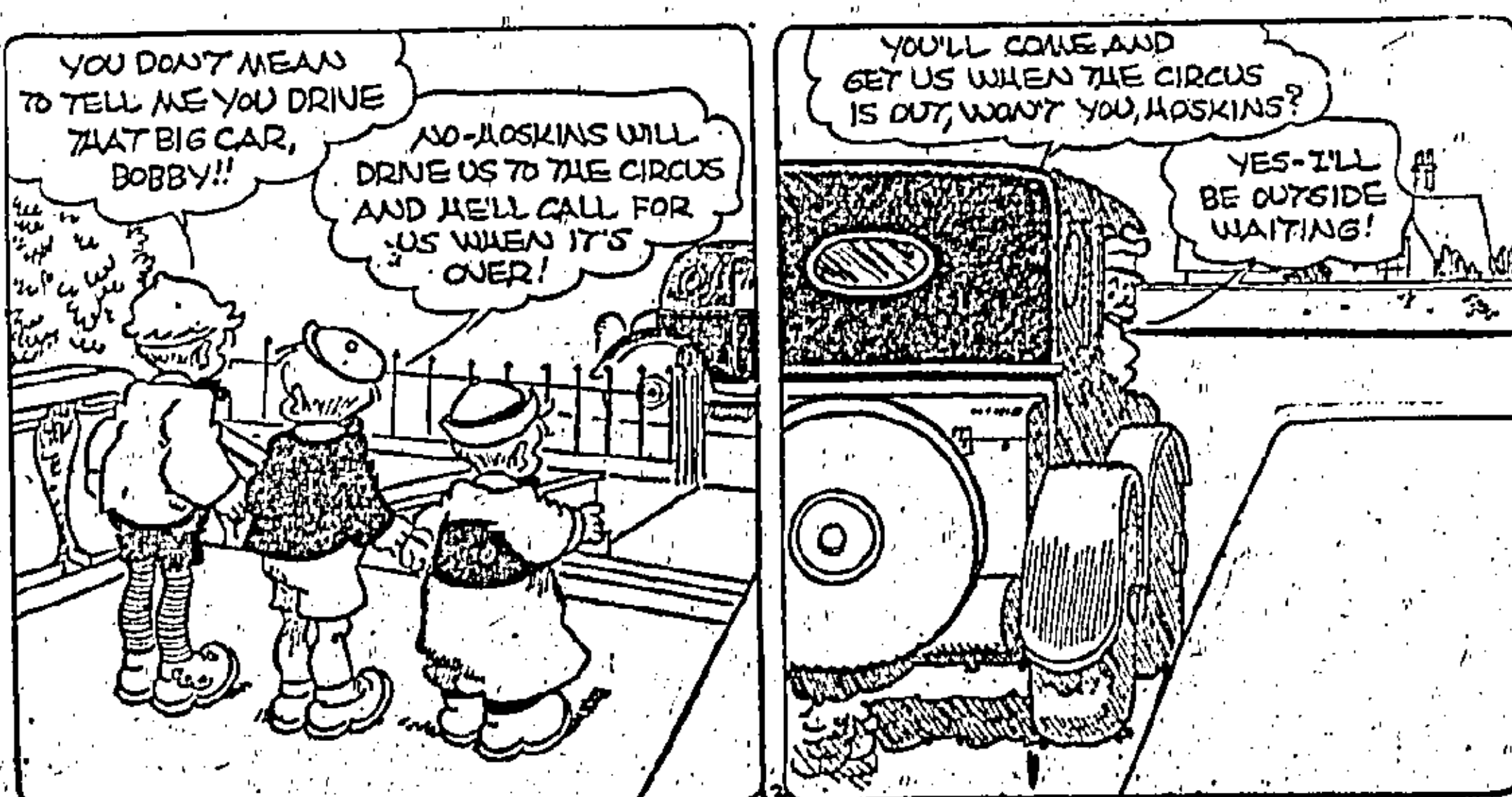
havoc now on sale at

MEE CHEUNG

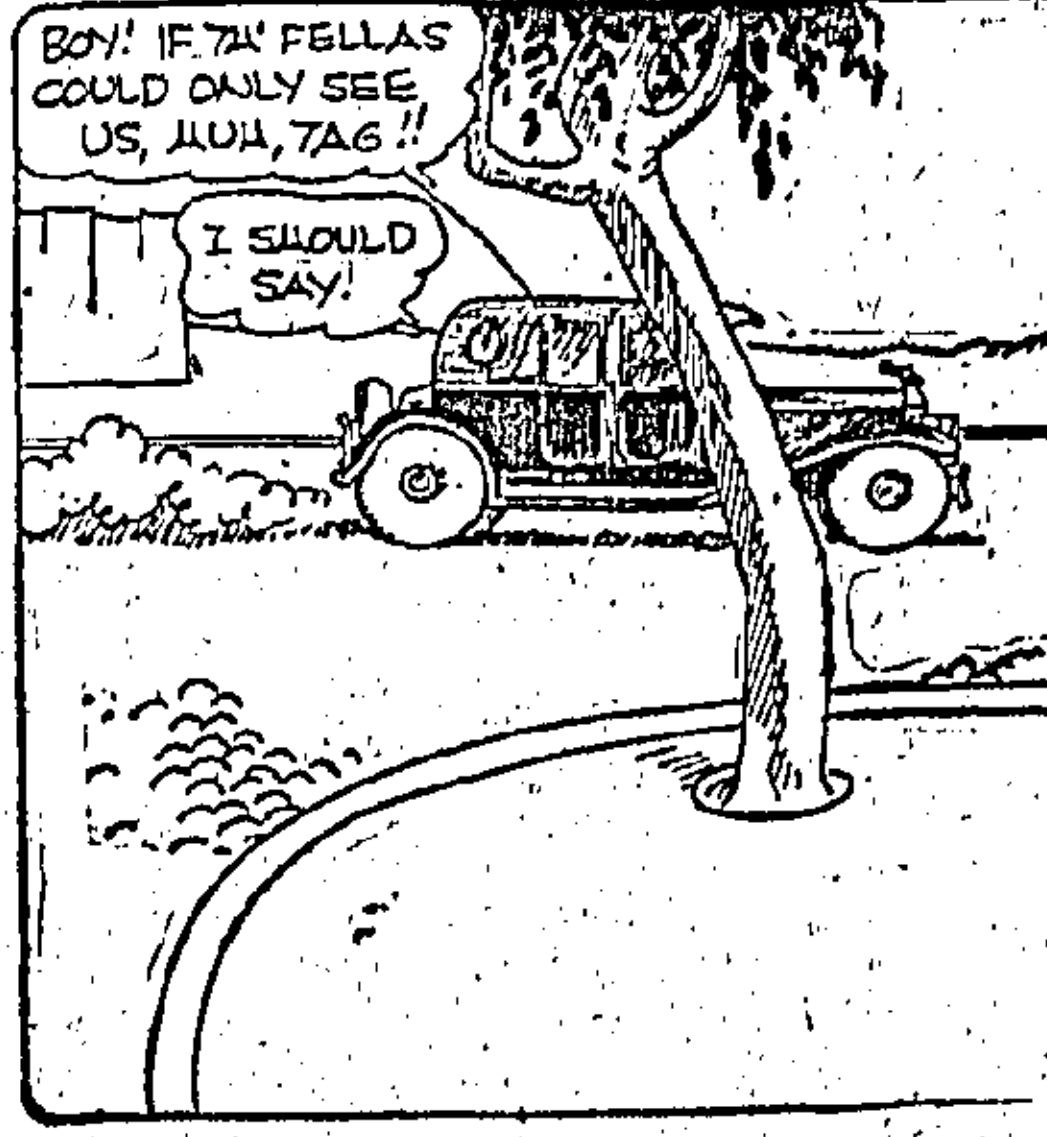
Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade,

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



In Style!



By Blosser



COLD, DAMP, AND
CHANGEABLE WEATHERbring to mind steps that may be taken to protect the
fragile and susceptible."WATSON'S"
MALT EXTRACT

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COD LIVER OIL

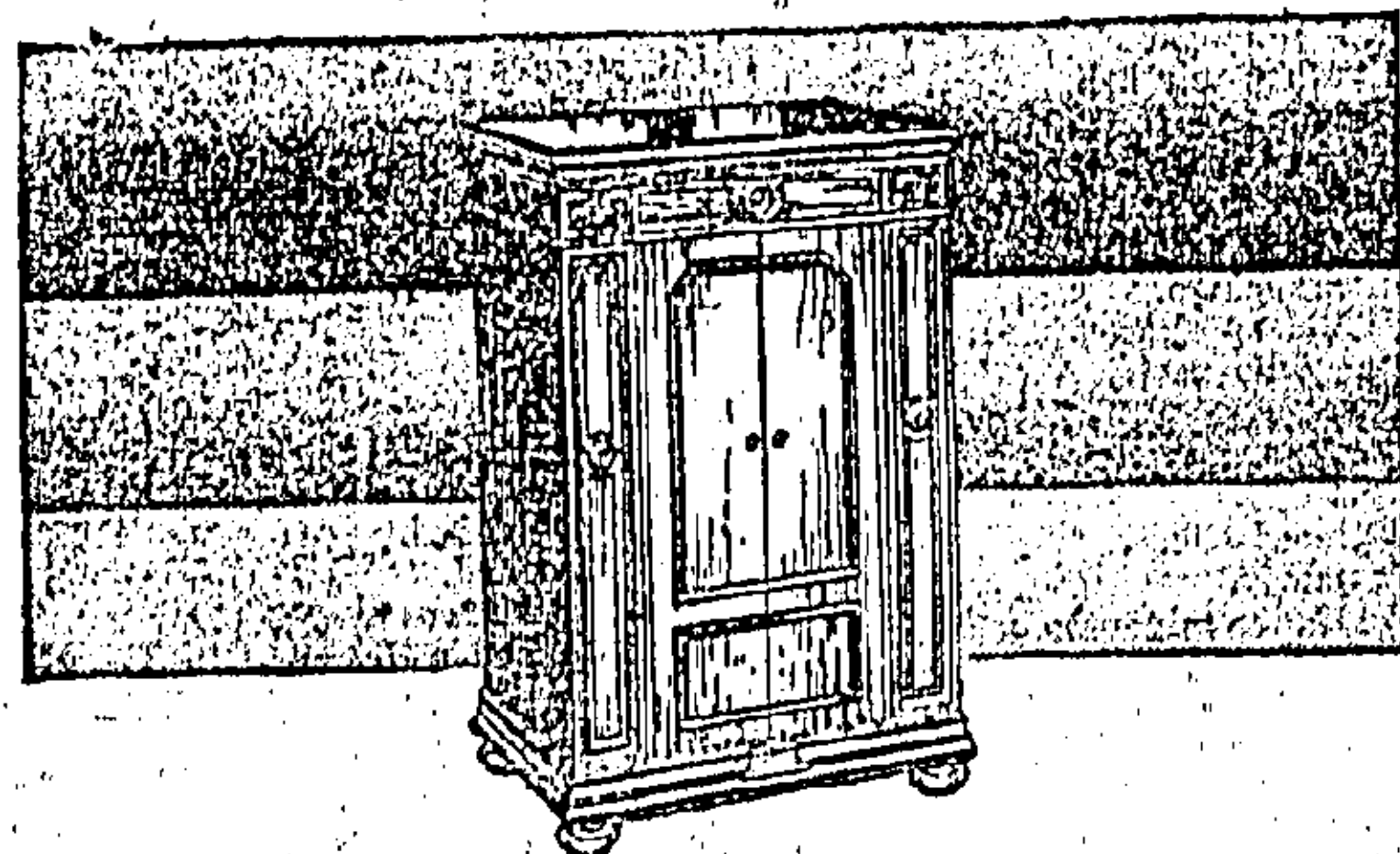
gives valuable support to the patient's natural power
of resistance.Prepared from British winter malted barley and cod
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GREAT EXPENSEYOU will be surprised, we know, when you learn
how moderate a sum, paid out of your income,
is needed to place an Orthophonic Victrola
permanently in your home. And with one of
these marvelous instruments, you have varied
and unusual entertainment, night after night.Drop in a few minutes at lunchtime, and let
us play you the latest Victor Records on the
machine you like best. Ask us to tell you our
most reasonable plan. Come in—today!The New
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Hongkong Telegraph.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1927.

CHATER COLLECTION.

There is, we hope, no thought
of finality about the arrangements
the Government of Hongkong has
so far made regarding the hous-
ing and safe keeping of the
Chater collection of pictures
which the late Sir Paul gener-
ously bequeathed to the Colony.
Further, we imagine that not a
few residents have read with
much disappointment the answers
that were given in the Legislative
Council yesterday to the questions
asked by the Hon. Mr. W. E. L.
Shenton on the matter. The
Government admits that it has
received a valuable collection of
437 paintings and prints, all of
great interest to the Colony and
many of historical value, and
that "in the absence of any suit-
able repository for the whole col-
lection" they have been distrib-
uted among Government House, the
University and various Govern-
ment offices. And when the Gov-
ernment is asked if it has any
scheme for a permanent reposi-
tory it bluntly says "No." It is
that latter attitude which will
inevitably cause a great deal of
disappointment throughout the
Colony. The idea in the mind of
the late Sir Paul Chater when he
gave expression to his wishes was
undoubtedly that the pictures
might be kept as a collection,
open to the inspection of and en-
joyment by the public. What
opportunity will the public have
of seeing and appreciating the
pictures now that they are split
up in Government offices? We
doubt not that they are being
catalogued and well checked and
that they will be preserved as
public property, but we doubt not
also that the manner of their
preservation, as at present out-
lined, is the very negation of the
intention of their donor.

The Government's attitude in
this matter is, unfortunately,
typical of its past indifference to
matters other than those which
are of strictly utilitarian value.
The Government looks after our
roads, our police and sanitary
services and all such comparable
matters with a very large measure
of real success. It is an excellent
Government in these respects, as
we have always maintained,
though in some matters of policy
it is often open to criticism. But
in the realm of things other than
purely administrative and of prac-
tical value, it takes no part in
giving the lead to the community

such as is given by every Mun-
cipality at Home. It renders no
service to the public to enjoy art
(such as Municipal art galleries);
it has in its keeping an alleged
Museum that is the subject of
stock jokes by almost every low
comedian who passes through;
our City Hall library is but a
travesty of what such an institu-
tion should be; and the Govern-
ment takes no part whatsoever in
the promotion of communal and
social culture. That is one of
Hongkong's greatest lacks and a
circumstance that is largely to
blame for that sense of unrelieved
materialism which so often palli-
or irritates us all. There is no
provision for public music and
there is nobody in authority who
seems to care. Our Government
does a very good job of work in
looking after drains, or imports
and exports or forestry work and
such-like matters, but it is a dull
and unimaginative machine of
administration. And when it has
bequeathed to its care a collection
of pictures in the study of which
the public might gain enjoyment
and mental profit, it curiously
answers a questioner that it has no
scheme for a suitable repository.
There is a brusqueness (almost a
rudeness) about the brevity of
that third answer. One wonders
what will happen when the Chater
collection of porcelain and Marble
Hall come under the guardianship
of this altogether too-prosaic
authority? Perhaps the public will
be denied the enjoyment of these
relics.

New Year Hopes.

Before the *Telegraph* again ap-
pears, another year will have com-
menced, and we should like to mark
the moment by extending to our
readers our sincerest hopes that
1928 will prove to be as happy and
prosperous as they themselves
would wish it to be. The year
which is closing has been, to most
of us, not without its anxieties and
disappointments, but as we look
back on it we can at least comfort
ourselves with the thought that our
lot has been far brighter than
that of many others in the Far
East. Happily, we have been free
of serious labour troubles and we
have altogether escaped the
organised campaigns of terrorism
and criminality which have been
experienced in many parts of China
proper. For this fortunate cir-
cumstance, a tribute is due to the
vigilance of our police and other
Government departments whose
business it has been to keep the
Colony as free as possible from bad
characters and professional agita-
tors. It is true that we have felt
reactions from the unsettled state
of Canton, but, in the main, these
have been confined to an increased
periodic influx of Chinese—a fact
which in itself reflects the greater
security and protection which they
can always count on enjoying
under the Union Jack. Unfor-
tunately, the chaotic conditions
prevailing throughout the greater
part of South China have caused a
continued interruption of the flow
of trade, with effects which are as
harmful to Canton merchants as to
those of Hongkong. However,
there have of late been signs of
slightly better business, and we
voice a very widespread hope when
we say that we trust Canton will
soon settle down to quiet and well-
ordered rule. It cannot be too
often stressed that Hongkong is
willing and anxious to work in com-
plete harmony with Canton in any
measures which may be for our
mutual benefit. That spirit still
animates the Government, the
traders and the people of this
Colony. We trust that 1928 will
witness a closer and a better under-
standing between the two centres,
leading to a lasting period of
beneficent co-operation.

EXCHANGE RATES.

London, Dec. 30.	
Paris	124
New York	488.3/16
Brussels	34.00
Geneva	25.27
Amsterdam	12.07 1/2
Milan	92.7/16
Berlin	20.45
Stockholm	18.03
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.35 1/2
Vienna	34.55 1/2
Frankfurt	18.3 1/2
Hamburg	28.82 1/2
Madrid	22.7/4
Lisbon	205 1/2
Bucharest	790
Rio	52.30/32
Buenos Aires	47.13/16
Bombay	1/6.3/32
Shanghai	2/7
Yokohama	2/0 1/2
Hongkong	1/10.31/32
Silver (spot and forward)	20 1/2

—British Wireless.

DAY BY DAY.

MAKE YOUR PLANS FOR THE YEAR
AT ITS BEGINNING.—*Japanese Say-
ing.*

On account of the New Year
holidays, there will be no issue of
the *Hongkong Telegraph* on Mon-
day. Our next issue will be on
Tuesday.

The *Gazette* contains a register
of chemists and druggists for
Hongkong. There are twenty-
four names on the list.

Yesterday's health return shows
three cases of typhoid and one
each of diphtheria and cerebro-
spinal fever. All were Chinese.

The Government is inviting ten-
ders for the supply of junk for the
Government grab dredger, includ-
ing all necessary maintenance and
labour for efficient working of same
throughout the year 1928.

A workman of the China Light
and Power Company was badly
scalded yesterday as a result of
falling into a tank of hot water
at the Company's works at Hung-
hom. He was later admitted into
hospital.

It is notified that on and after
1st January, 1928, the Hongkong
Coast Station charge for radio-
telegrams to vessels will be \$0.25
per word. The minimum charge
for 10 words which hitherto obtain-
ed will be abolished.

A Scots Guardsman, named
James Carlisle, was injured yester-
day through a fall from a bus
from which he was attempting to
alight, in Nathan Road. He re-
ceived head injuries and was re-
moved to the Kowloon Hospital.

The Royal Packet Navigation
Co. of Batavia (K.P.M.), for whom
the Java-China-Japan Lijn, are
the local agents, have issued an
extremely artistic office calendar
for 1928. It bears a beautifully
coloured study of a Javanese wo-
man.

Seven hundred deck passengers
were devoutly thankful when they
reached Singapore on December
23rd. They were on board the
Armanestan, which ran into a
severe typhoon on the way down
from China. The Antung, which
came in later, also reported high
seas, squalls, and heavy rain in the
China Sea.

"Canton Under the Reds," a film
record of events in the recent re-
volt, secured at much personal risk,
is to be screened at the World
Theatre from Tuesday to Thursday
of next week. Although necessary-
ly scrappy, the film is of exceptional
local interest, particularly the part
showing captured Russians being
marched through the streets.

The Hongkong office of the
Banque Franco-Chinoise has re-
ceived an advice from its Head
Office, Paris, that a dividend of
12 per cent. will be paid for the
financial year 1926-1927. French
taxes to be deducted. The
capital has been increased to Frs.
20,000,000, fully paid up, and the
reserves now stand at Frs.
15,304,965.

NEW YEAR WISHES.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO
THE COLONY.

At the conclusion of business at
yesterday's meeting of the Legis-
lative Council, H.E. the Governor
said:—This completes our work
for 1927. I thank honourable
members of this Council for much
valuable and unflinching help they
have given to me throughout the
past year and I take this opportu-
nity of wishing all members of
Council and, through them, the
Colony as a whole, every happi-
ness and prosperity for the new
year.

TELEPHONE BOX
MONEY.

HOTEL COOLIE GETS OFF.

A coolie, employed at the Hong-
kong Hotel, was charged, on re-
mand, before Major G. Wilson
this morning, with attempting to
extract money from the coin box
in the public telephone booth in
the Hotel.

Defendant denied the charge,
stating that the phone had got
out of order and he was endeavour-
ing to readjust the appliance when
he was seen and accused of rifling
the coin box.
Defendant was discharged
owing to insufficient evidence.

COUNTRY CONTACTS IN CHINA.

Hospitality in a Strange Land.

There was a picturesque throng
on the platforms of the Hsichimen
station, for the information had
been bruited abroad not only that
the Kalgan-Mongolian Express
would go to-day, but also that it
would start on time. This was a
matter of much import to many
persons who had been waiting for
some days to get out of Peking
to various "points west," and here
they all were, with luggage of
every conceivable description and
attired in strange and wonderful
garments against a cold that
would become even more bitter as
progress was made toward the
north and west.

The train came up to the plat-
form, where many had been wait-
ing for hours. It was something
unique in trains, though it was
drawn by a huge American locomotive,
scarred and wasted by time
and neglect and militarism.
Immediately behind it were
attached several armoured luggage
vans, then the "first-class"
carriage.

Here was a relic of former
glories indeed. Once a fine and
comfortable compartment affair,
it was now devoid of paint and
most of its window glass, dusty
inside and out, and withal so drab
and comfortless that the second-
class seemed far preferable. Yet
this proved to be but the forward
half of the next carriage and a
wild scramble now ensued with
seats in it as the objective.

In this but few were successful
and the rest, whatever price their
tickets, were compelled to take
refuge in the remainder of the
train, the third-class, whose
carriages ranged all the way from
something resembling the fourth-
class on a German railway to a
decrepit goods wagon.

But what mattered all that?
Here once more was, perhaps,
adventure; and that only a meager
three Europeans were on hand to
participate in it merely indicated
the wholly unnecessary timidity
of the others, who would like to
have gone but who "did not dare."
And so, with a rattle, a few bangs,
much whistling, the emission of
clouds of steam and such a verbal
noise as only a Chinese crowd can
make, we were off to destinations
wholly uncertain upon a journey
fraught with many zestful possi-
bilities.

Half the passengers at least
were men of Chang Tso-lin's force.
The higher officers, some of whom
were most distinctly Russians of
Siberian extraction, occupied the
dismal first-class, the demands of
"face" admitting of no deviation
from the best, though it were the
best in name alone. Petty officers
and Chinese merchants and travel-
ling men packed themselves into
the limited second-class space,
while a throng as odd and picture-
que as anything one would en-
counter the world over clamoured
in a dozen dialects in the third-
class.

Nothing untoward occurred
during the fifty-mile run to Nan-
kou, my destination, and a sur-
prising speed of somewhere about
thirty miles an hour was main-
tained. And presently I stood on
the platform at this small Chinese
town and watched the Kalgan-
Mongolian Express disappear in
the distance, into the vast west
where dimly there arose the great
snow-capped mountains which
mark the boundaries of Mongolia.

The train having passed from
my sight I looked about me. No
European was anywhere in sight
but a throng of Chinese, old and
young, had clustered about me
with frank curiosity edging closer
and closer. I had been told in
Peking that here at Nankou there
was a small hotel of sorts, and
now it was tiffin time and past
and I began to cast about for it.

Ah, sure enough! there, at the
far end of the platform, sugges-
tive of a railway town in
Nebraska, there was a large sign,
"Railway Hotel." Rapidly in its
direction I set out, followed by
most of the throng.

But only dismay awaited me.
For presently my way was barred
by half a dozen grey-uniformed
soldiers. And behold the "Rail-
way Hotel" was now the head-
quarters of their commander,
General Somebody-or-Other. And
so here I was, in a pretty fix in-
deed, friendless and hotelless, sur-
rounded by Orientals, with never
a European within fifty miles, and
the time—or date—of the next
train back to Peking entirely in
the hands of fate!

The health bulletin of Eastern
ports, for the week ending Satur-
day last, issued by the Principal
Civil Medical Officer of Health,
contains the following cases, the
figures in parenthesis indicating
deaths: Plague, Alexandria 1,
Batavia 2, Rangoon 2; Cholera,
Calcutta 48, Rangoon 1, Singa-
pore 3 (1), Balikpapan 1 (1),
Macassar 2 (2), Bangkok 2 (2);
Small-pox, Bombay 1 (2), Calcutta

Such, I reflected as I gazed
somewhat hopelessly about, is the
lot of the person who scorns
"plans" for more than a day at
a time. Well, then, he must
assuredly take with good grace
whatever his unconsidered future
lays before him. And with that
I commenced an aimless stroll
about the little town, over the
object of avid curiosity, followed
by children, barked at by dogs,
brayed at by donkeys, and eyed
with some suspicion by scores of
grey-clad soldiers.

In terms of military strategy,
the position was far from satis-
factory. Yet there somehow
possessed me a perfect assurance
that everything would yet be well.

And sure enough, there
approached me presently a
Chinese who spoke a word or two
of English and who spoke them
with a friendly smile. And be-
tween those and my equal number
of Chinese-Peking dialect—
acquaintance was established with
a man who had been "Number One
Boy," or something of the sort, in
the last hotel. Nor did he fail to
grasp, with quick Chinese discern-
ment, the exigencies of the situa-
tion, leading me forthwith to his
house and then expounding thus:

"Hard-boiled eggs, you like? Can
do. Maybe China bread, jam—
maybe sardine. Can do?" The
last an interrogation whether the
menu, as outlined, found favour.
I indicated fervently that it did,
and immediate activity ensued.
Boys were dispatched in a dozen
directions and as much solicitude
was shown for my comfort as if
I had been a guest at the home of
a Tashitan chief.

But the preparation of even so
humble a meal was a prolonged
affair for the diminutive iron stove
persisted in disregarding the pro-
visions made for the disposal of
its smoke and in emitting it all
into the small room. Clearly it
would be a matter of hours. In
the meantime I went out and wan-
dered about the near-by fields,
where yet there remained the Ku-
minchun trenches and other
evidences of Feng Yu-hsiang's
futile endeavour to resist Chang
Tso-lin's attack upon Nankou not
many months ago.

By and by when I had shown
due appreciation of the modest
fare provided by my hospitable
Chinese friend, the subject of the
trip to the Great Wall was
broached, for to see this had really
brought me to Nankou. Said my
host:

"You like sleep here to-night?"
indicating one of the two rough
bunks. "Tomorrow, six o'clock,
take donkey, go Wall." I accepted
without a moment's hesitation.
"All right, can do. One piece don-
key, one donkey. Two piece
donkey, two donkey. One piece
man, one donkey, me go, too, one
donkey. Four dollars—about one
dollar, seventy-five cents, gold—
for a long and hard journey with
two donkeys and two men for an
entire day!"

"Tomorrow, six o'clock," now
repeated my host, impressing upon
me the necessity of an early start.
"By-to-night, more hard-boiled
eggs; you eat; then tomorrow, six
o'clock, more boiled eggs, China
bread, jam, sardine; then we take
long on donkey some more hard-
boiled—? Anyway, if I objected too
much to monotony there was
always plenty of Chinese food."

And so, here in this far place,
among Chinese who were perfect
strangers but who had rendered
me succor in distress, provided me
food and relinquished to me the
best part of their humble dwelling,
I lay down and slept with as com-
plete a feeling of security as I
have done in the home of a South
Sea native, assured in some in-
definable fashion that these people
were friends; being certain of it,
in fact.

Before I dropped off to sleep my
thought was that in many
Occidental lands I could not have
done this thing. And at intervals
during the night my household came
or someone of his household came
into the room to see that the fire
was burning and to replenish it.

Once, thinking I might be in-
sufficiently covered, the man of the
house came and laid carefully
over me another blanket, not know-
ing that I had awakened and was
aware of what he was doing. Yes,
I think there is no exaggeration
in the assertion that here among
these Chinese, far from a white
man, I was yet among friends.

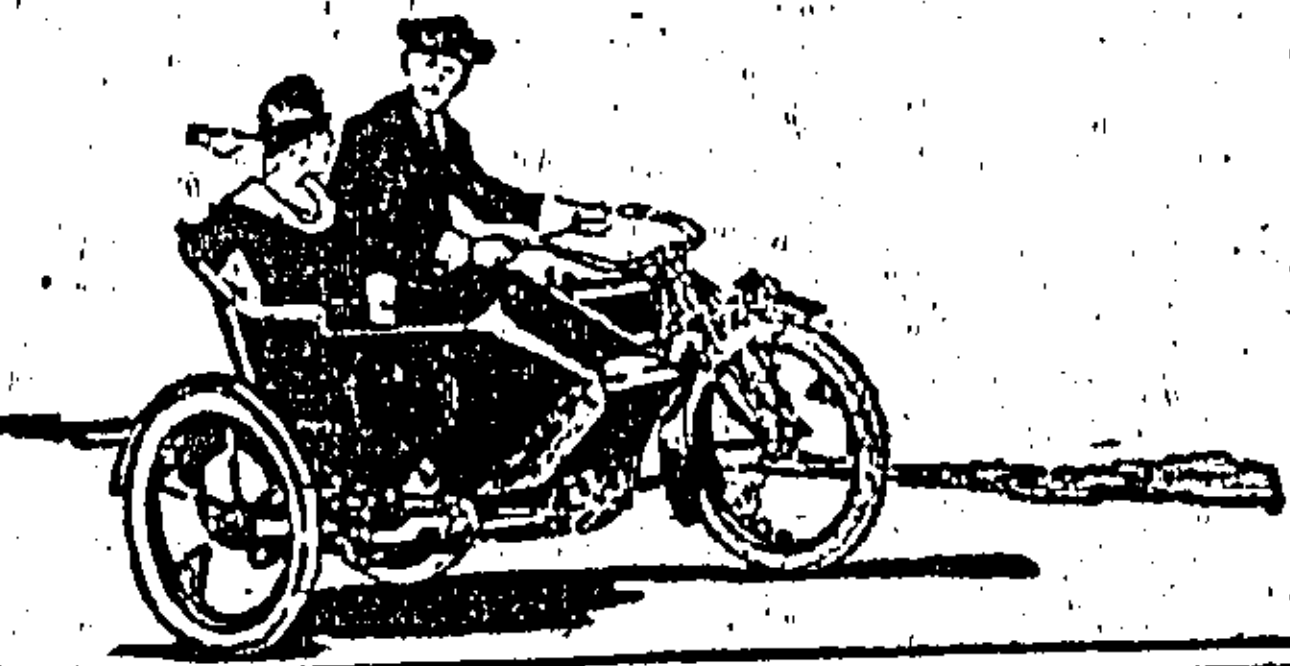
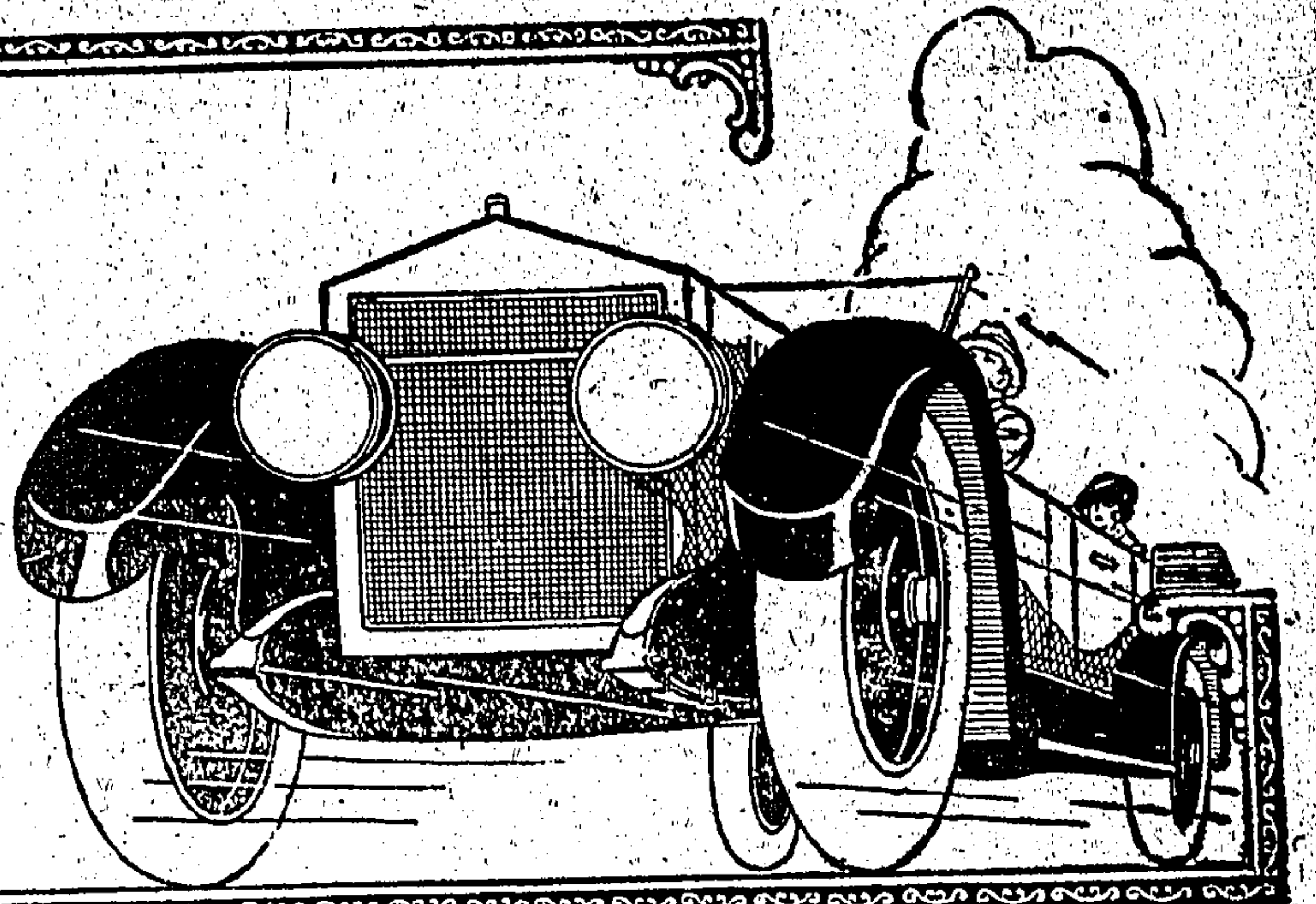
M. T. G.

It is advertised that all depart-
ments of Messrs. A. S. Watson &
Co., Ltd., will be closed on Monday,
January 2. The Hongkong Dis-
pensary, Dispensing department,
will be open for dispensing pre-
scriptions from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
and from 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. on
Monday.

5 (1), Moulmein 1, Rangoon 36 (5),
Moulmein 1, Dairen 1.

MOTORING SUPPLEMENT

OF
THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.
SATURDAY, 31st DECEMBER, 1927.
Being The Official Organ of
THE HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.



CURRENT COMMENT

Road Rights.

Although it may be quite correct in law that a pedestrian has as much right to the road as the driver of an automobile, it is manifestly advisable to urge upon the pedestrian the necessity of waiving his road rights in the interest of public safety. We imagine that were a pedestrian, for example, to insist on his rights in London, he would in all probability render himself liable to prosecution for obstruction. In the large cities of the United States, it has been found necessary to frame legislation against people who cross the streets at other than the authorised crossings, such individuals being dubbed "jay walkers." Driving a car in Hongkong is not by any means an easy matter, on account of the constant state of alertness needed in avoiding people who prefer the roadway to the footpath, and it does seem imperative that drivers should receive some assistance by the proper authorities in making the roads safer. The whole question really devolves upon the improper use of vehicle thoroughfares by pedestrians, and even allowing that definite rights exist, it is surely reasonable to suggest that the motorist, who incidentally contributes to the upkeep of the roads, should also have certain rights.

Pedestrian Obstruction.

There are, of course, other aspects of the question of pedestrian rights, and these also have to be taken into account if an unqualified ruling is given concerning "equal rights." Under such a ruling, it would seem to be permissible for a man to walk along the tram lines, defying a tram-car to overtake him. Granted that such an instance is extreme, it is nevertheless justified if the pedestrian's right to the road holds good. Again, there are public services, such as fire-fighting machines and ambulances to be considered. It is obviously ridiculous to suggest that any individual can exercise the right to impede such vehicles, and yet these "equal rights" imply as much. We know we are voicing the universal opinion of motorists when we say that it cannot be too strongly emphasised that pedestrians should be given to understand that the roads are primarily intended for vehicular traffic, and that pedestrians should respect this intention by refraining, as far as possible, from using the roads in such a manner as to cause danger to themselves as well as to people driving or travelling in motor vehicles.

Motorists to Blame.

Arising out of the question of road-rights, is the question of assessing responsibility for accidents, and it unfortunately has to be admitted that drivers are sometimes liable to suffer an injustice in this respect. The lot of a driver, being the only occupant of a car at the time of an accident, is a most unenviable one. It frequently follows that the crowd immediately attaches blame to the driver, and in the absence of unbiased witnesses, he is liable to find himself facing the testimony of a number of witnesses who have a prejudice against every driver of an automobile. The various aspects of pedestrian rights should, therefore, be carefully considered, and while we willingly admit that the pedestrian should receive every protection to which he is entitled, we would, at the same time urge that due consideration be given to the claims of the other logical and rightful road-user—the motor driver.

The Dimming Question.

The subject of dimming is the subject of such conflicting opinions that the manner in which it was applied as part of the defence of the Indian chauffeur, who was sentenced to two years' hard labour for manslaughter at the Criminal Sessions, is worth considering. It was stated that the prisoner dimmed

his lights on meeting a car coming towards him, and when he switched them on again he saw two people, whom he later ran into, walking in front of him. The assumption is that if he had not switched off his lights he would have seen the couple sooner. There is no doubt that when lights are dimmed, vision is affected to a certain extent, according to the brightness of the lights, and especially is this so in the country where there is no street illumination. In the case mentioned, it did seem improbable, from the evidence, that dimming would have affected the prisoner's sight, because the street is well lighted. If, however, the driver of a car meets another car with very powerful headlights, then it is undoubtedly a fact that his vision would be affected as much, if not more, than if both cars dimmed their lights. If an instance occurred, say in the New Territories, where the driver of a car dimmed on approaching another, and knocked a person down, either because he could not see owing to dimming, or because he had not an opportunity of switching on his lights soon enough, then the question of "to dim or not to dim" would become of great importance.

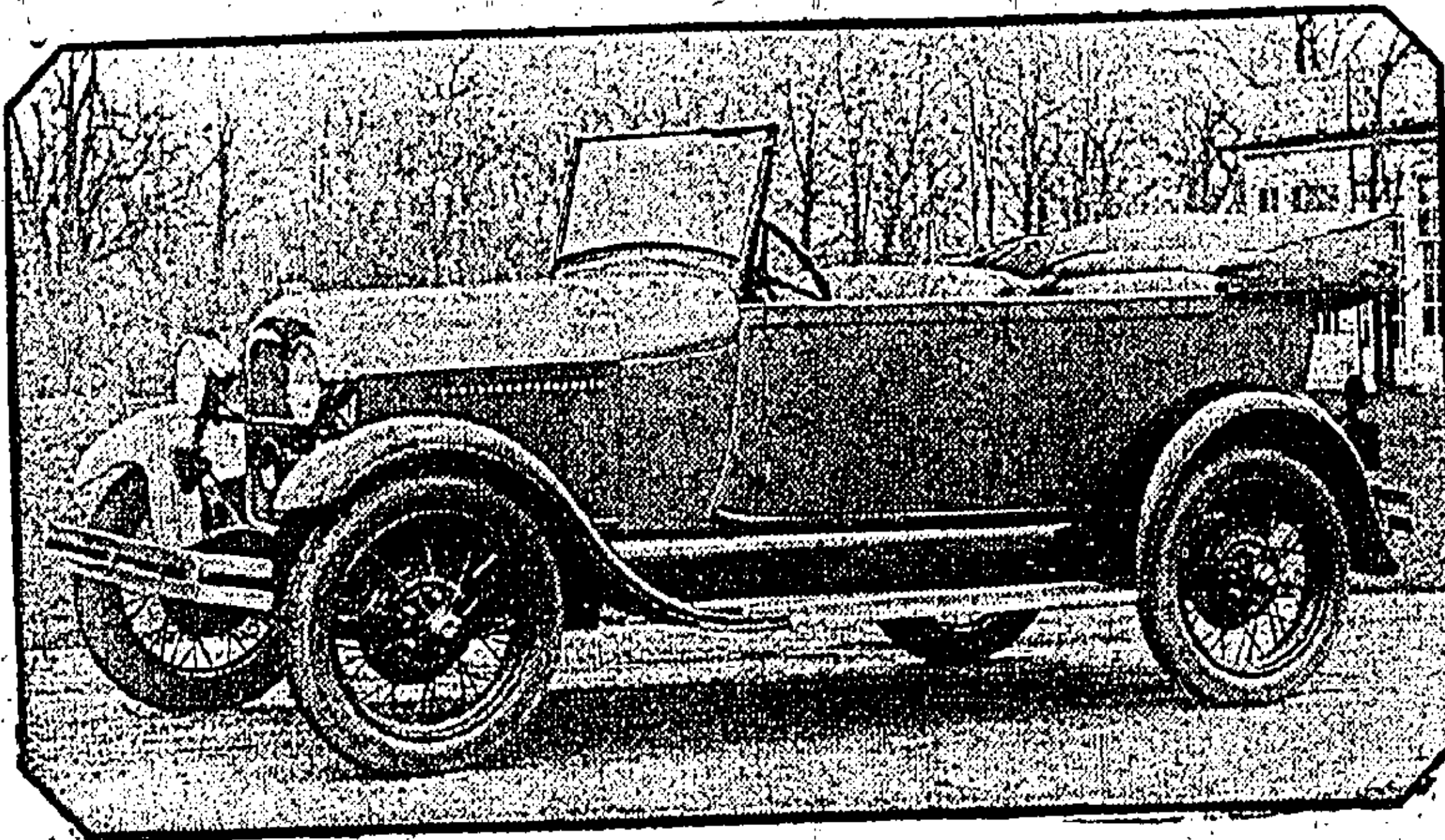
Record Consumption Figures.

In connexion with the world wide Newspaper Men's motor cycle Derby, organised by the makers of Harley Davidson motors, complete results which are to hand indicate that some record figures were put up. The competition took the form of a petrol consumption test and was only open to newspaper men riding Harley Davidson singles. The competitors carried out their tests under supervision during the summer months of this year. The winner of the first prize, G. \$100 and a cup was Geo. R. Skaugset, of Tacoma, Washington, his figures working out at 233 m.p.g. (American measure). Three others in the American division obtained 213.2, 198, and 182 m.p.g. for which they received second, third, and fourth prizes, being prize money and gold medals. Four premier awards were made in the foreign division, two going to competitors at Cape Town, South Africa, and the other two to Melbourne and Perth, Australia. The next 50 competitors each received a gold medal award. These included apart from America, Australia nine (Adelaide five, Melbourne four), New Zealand three (Christchurch), Canada two (Victoria B.C.), South Africa nine (Johannesburg five, Cape Town four) and one to Hongkong. This latter was won by Mr. R. W. Barnett, of the Hongkong Telegraph, who was 19th, with a consumption of 130.4 miles to the gallon.

Oily Roads.

For many months now motor cyclists on the Peninsula have not been troubled with the oily roads danger, thanks to police action in causing oil catching pans to be fitted to the buses and public vehicles. Lately, however, several instances have occurred which go to show that this danger is again re-appearing. A short while ago the rider of a motor cycle along the Castle Peak road struck a patch of oil at night with the inevitable result that the machine skidded dangerously, overturned, and threw the rider to the ground. Another rider had a similar experience when he encountered oil that had been dropped at the junction of the Castle Peak and Tai Po roads. Last week-end a large quantity of oil had found its way on to the road at the junction of Nathan and Jordan Roads. This had apparently been spread by passing traffic until it covered a big area. The police have done what they could in causing pans to be fitted to public vehicles, but perhaps a reminder to the owners of such vehicles that oil pans must be of oil tight would help to prevent this trouble recurring.

OFFICIAL PICTURE OF THE NEW FORD TOURING CAR.



To-day we publish the first pictures to reach Hongkong of the new Ford cars. The type shown above is the touring car. Other styles appear on page 2 of this Supplement.

Orderly Rickshas.

An instance of what determined effort can do in regulating the movements of rickshas can be seen by anyone who takes the trouble to visit the wharf at which the river boats from Canton berth. Naturally there is always a large number of rickshas and carrier coolies waiting the arrival of the boats, but a few months ago, owing to the complete lack of control, the greatest confusion invariably reigned. Rickshas were lined up from the entrance to the wharf to the middle of the road, carrier coolies were running about and the babel was such as to render ordinary speaking almost impossible. Now the rickshas are lined up in one long line along the edge of the road, and coolies are marshalled in an orderly group on the other side of the road, leaving a clear entrance to the wharf and preventing obstruction of traffic on the road. This shows that with a determined effort rickshas can be controlled and it only needs similar determination in several other places in the Colony to make it a happier place for motorists.

Tai Po Bridge Road.

These who have taken a good look at the new Tai Po Bridge will probably agree that its general lines of sturdiness give every indication that no further trouble will be experienced in this connexion with any typhoon that may strike the Colony, unless it be of extreme violence. The next thing to be attended to after the completion of the bridge is the making of the new piece of road, which joins the bridge in its new position to the main road, and it would seem that this matter might be put in hand reasonably soon. When the bridge was first opened on November 10 the road approach was in good condition but since then it has deteriorated badly and is now in an extremely bad condition. Clouds of thick dust are raised by passing traffic and to a motorist following behind another vehicle such dust is liable to affect driving to a considerable extent, besides causing a good deal of discomfort that could be avoided. Motorists generally would appreciate the surfacing of this stretch of road as soon as possible.

"Rolls" Fire Engines.

Hongkong is one of the few places in the world which can boast of Rolls-Royce fire engines, since the arrival this week of a new machine for the fire brigade. Another such vehicle is on the way. The decision to employ such a high quality vehicle for this purpose was arrived at after consultation with the famous fire engine makers, Messrs. Dennis Bros. of Guilford, England. It had long been recognised that, in some respects, the ordinary heavier vehicles were handicapped in Hongkong, partly on account of

B.S.A. SUCCESS.

Tasmanian 24-hour Trial.

The first 24-hour motor cycle reliability trial was recently held in Tasmania. It provided a sweeping victory for B.S.A. machines, more of which finished with perfect scores than any other make of motor cycle. B.S.A. also was the only motor cycle of 3½ h.p. with sidecar to finish the trial. The B.S.A. team also secured full possible points, and altogether six B.S.A.s. finished this severe test with full points and mechanically perfect. The outstanding feature of this competition was the wonderful consistency of the B.S.A.s. There were 36 starters, but only 19 finished the trial with perfect scores, and of this 19 no fewer than 6 rode B.S.A. machines, the remainder being divided among six different makes.

the narrow streets in the native quarters, and also owing to the difficulty in reaching the Peak district quickly. After considering Hongkong's special claims, Messrs. Dennis suggested the purchase of second-hand Rolls-Royce cars, of the 50 h.p. type, and reconditioning them as fire fighting units. It was pointed out that by so doing, a machine would be produced capable of a high turn of speed, which could be rushed out to a fire, and set to work well in advance of the main equipment of the brigade.

Low Cost.

It sounds quite contrary to general belief that a Rolls-Royce fire engine could prove more economical than the ordinary type, but it is nevertheless a fact that the new machines do cost less than the nearest similar type of vehicle. The cost is actually under one thousand pounds each, but this is only possible by employing second-hand chassis. The Rolls-Royce factory evinced considerable interest in the innovation, and rendered the most valuable assistance in the reconditioning—engineers from their factory working in conjunction with Messrs. Dennis Brothers at Guilford. The first of the new vehicles to arrive has been seen at Kowloon, where trials have taken place. It carries six men, and the pump is capable of delivering approximately three hundred gallons of water per minute. A small type of escape ladder is also part of the equipment. Another innovation is that the familiar fire brigade colour of red has given place to white, it being claimed that the vehicle will be more easily recognised by night, especially when negotiating the Peak district.

NOTABLE BUICK.

Long and Chequered Career.

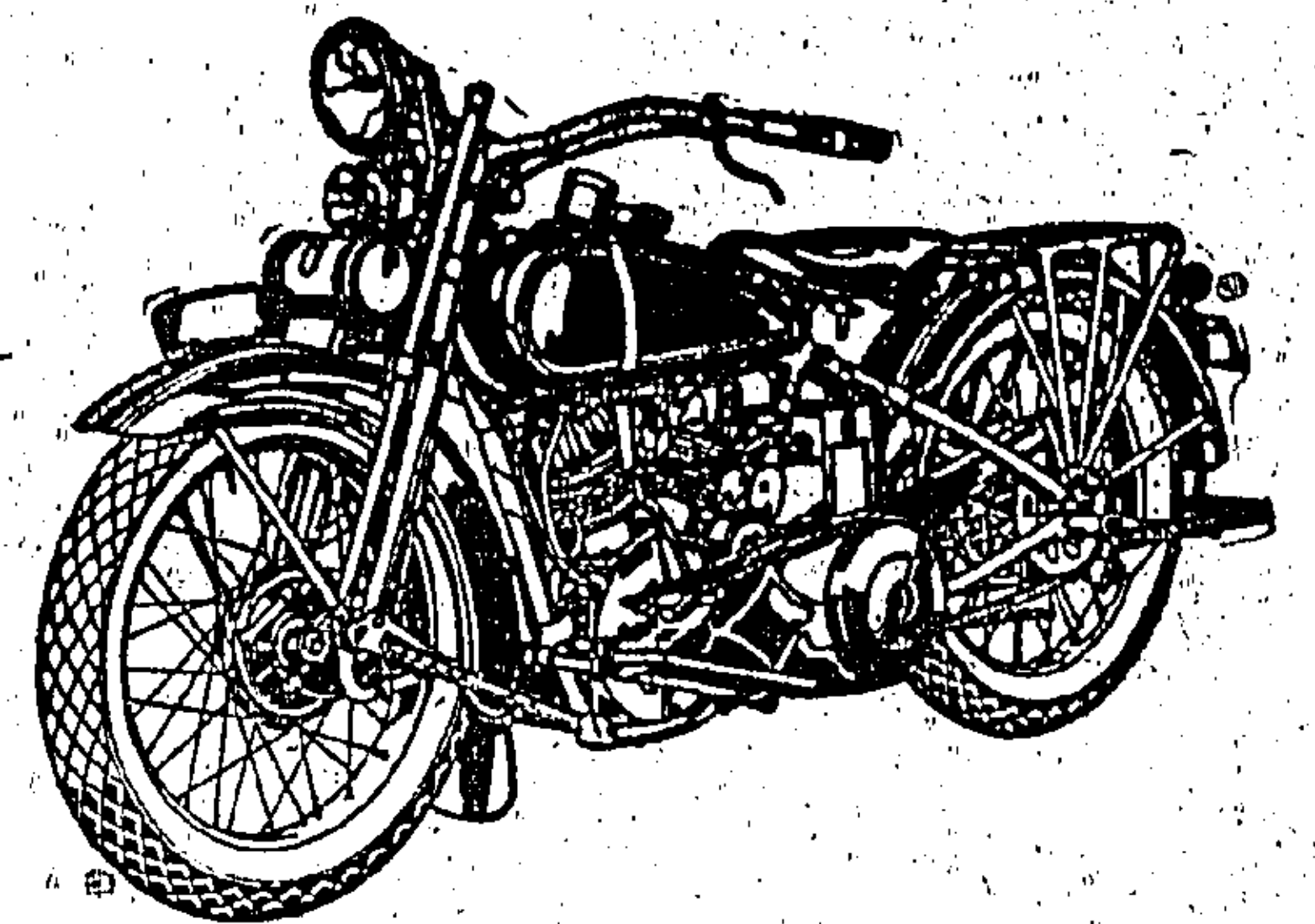
A Buick touring car, owned by Mr. M. Thompson, of Barrington-avenue, Dubbo, New South Wales, has a remarkably fine record. Driven by Mr. P. A. McIntosh, it won the reliability contest held by the R.A.C.A. in 1918. Its next owner ran the car for hire in Dubbo for two years, and travelled over 60,000 miles. The car was burnt in 1920, and sold to another Dubbo man, who later resold it to its present owner. He fitted the car with a new body, and has run the Buick ever since. The mileage can be traced up to 150,000 miles, but as the speedometer was worn out and discarded two years ago, it is impossible to say exactly how many miles the car has run since then. The owner of the car states that the Buick "starts first kick" and is as good as new mechanically. He considers that if it had a new body there would be no reason for him to change. In any case he intends to get two more years' work out of the car before buying a new one, and when he does it will certainly be a Buick so far as he is concerned. Mr. Thompson has just completed a trip to Melbourne and back in the car, and on the journey was free from trouble of any kind. Petrol consumption in this fine old car was 19 miles to the gallon for the interstate trip. The Buick is probably one of the best-known cars in the Dubbo district. It is remarkably interesting to encounter a date of the 1918 interstate reliability test in which this particular Buick carried off the chief honours, for the first, second, fifth, and sixth places in a field of 29 starters went to the four Buick cars entered. Buicks triumphed in reliability, petrol consumption, and hill climbing contests.

MOTORS IN PARIS.

Visitors to Paris, watching the endless swirl of fast-moving traffic, so different from the leisurely procession of motor omnibuses in London, often wonder how many cars there are in the French capital. At the beginning of the present year there were exactly 145,655 motor vehicles in Paris. This total includes nearly 88,000 private cars and 15,440 taxicabs. It does not include motor-cycles.

IN AUSTRALIA.

There were 302,416 cars and 69,186 commercial motors in Australia on January 1 last. In 1922 Australia had only 89,191 motor vehicles.



HARLEY-DAVIDSON-1928-FEATURES

Fore-wheel Brakes, Throttle-Controlled, Mechanical oiler and carburetor air cleaner, are prominent FEATURES. Second Shipment of The FAMOUS 1928 MODELS NOW HERE.

BOOK YOUR MOUNT NOW-ALL WILL SOON BE SOLD.

For Full Particulars Ring K. 1242.

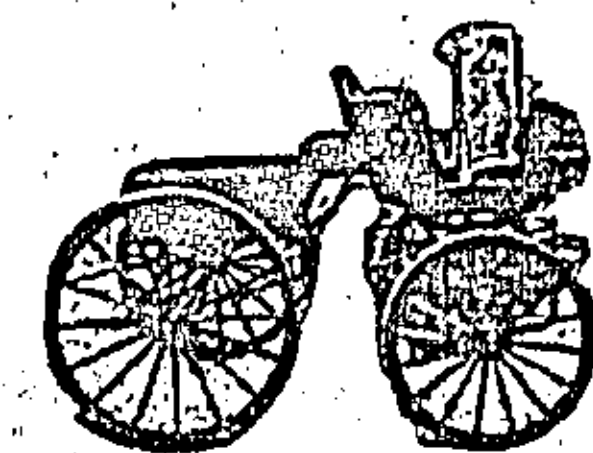
THE GASCON MOTOR CO.,

REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN ON ALL MAKES OF MACHINES.
Tel. K. 1242 2, Kwong Wah Road, Kowloon.

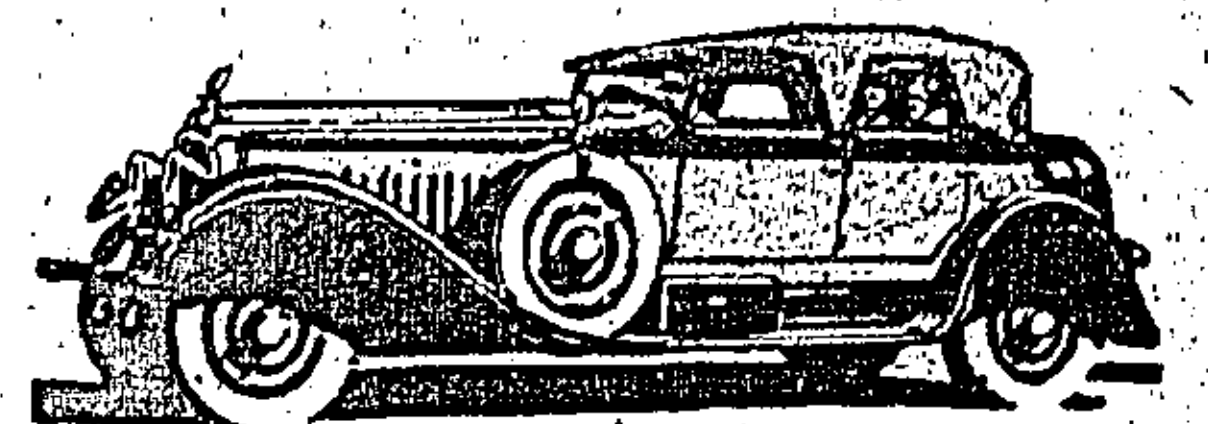
(Opposite The Steam Laundry)

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF SPARE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES IN STOCK.

1877-1927



Fifty Years of Scientific
Lubrication.



As far back as 1877-50 years ago—the first automobile manufactured was lubricated with Gargoylle Mobiloil. To-day there are millions of motorcars in operation lubricated with Gargoylle Mobiloil. Years ago, motorists, generally bought their oil on chance. Lacking confidence in their own judgment, they asked the advice of friends and men in the business. Generally it was a case of the blind leading the blind.

With the perfection of automobiles came a demand for greater care in operation. The motorist of to-day is not the motorist of twenty years ago. He knows more. He is getting away from the "penny wise, pound foolish" idea. For an annual saving of a very few dollars, the wise motorist won't from choice, risk his car with the wrong lubricant. He uses Gargoylle Mobiloil.

Our Board of Automotive Engineers have watched every change in car design and driving conditions. The effect of these changes on lubrication is constantly studied and taken care of in the progressive improvements in Mobiloil. We have made scientific lubrication our aim for over sixty years. First and foremost, scientific lubrication means providing an ample margin of safety to meet all conditions that you car will encounter.

Consult the Mobiloil Chart at the nearest Garage. It will tell you what grade of Mobiloil will best meet the requirements of your car.

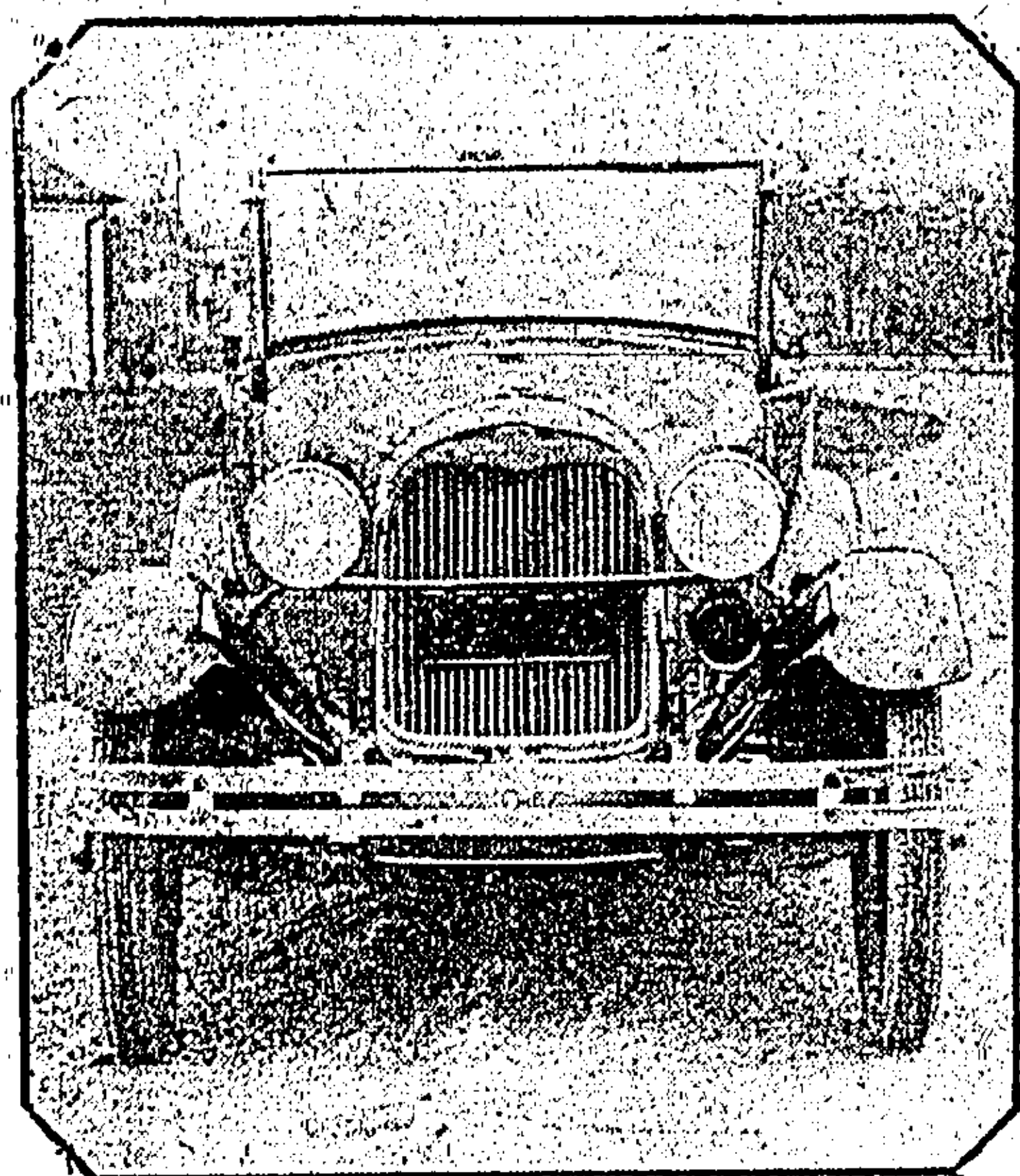


Mobiloil

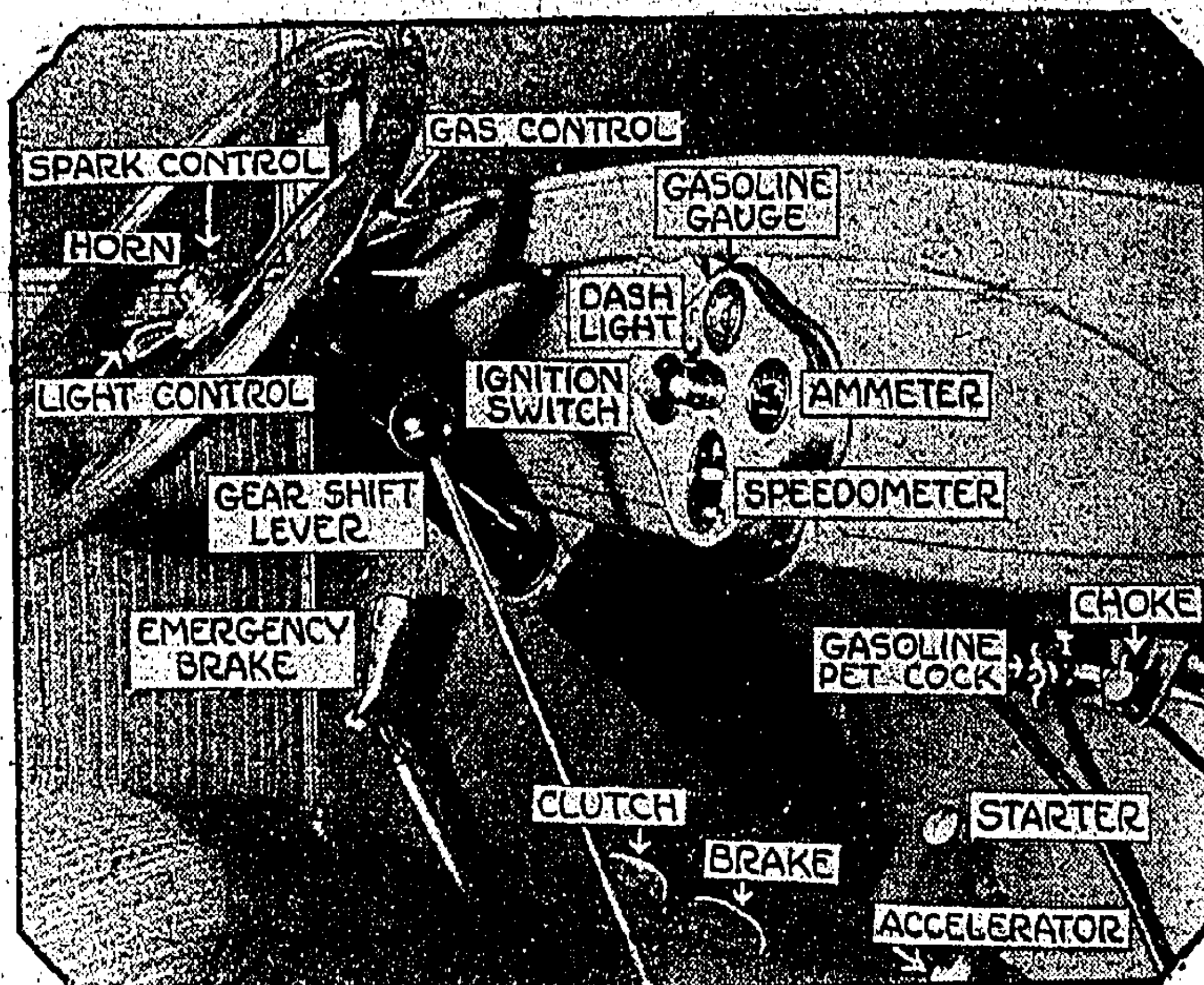
Make the chart your guide

VACUUM OIL COMPANY—HONGKONG.

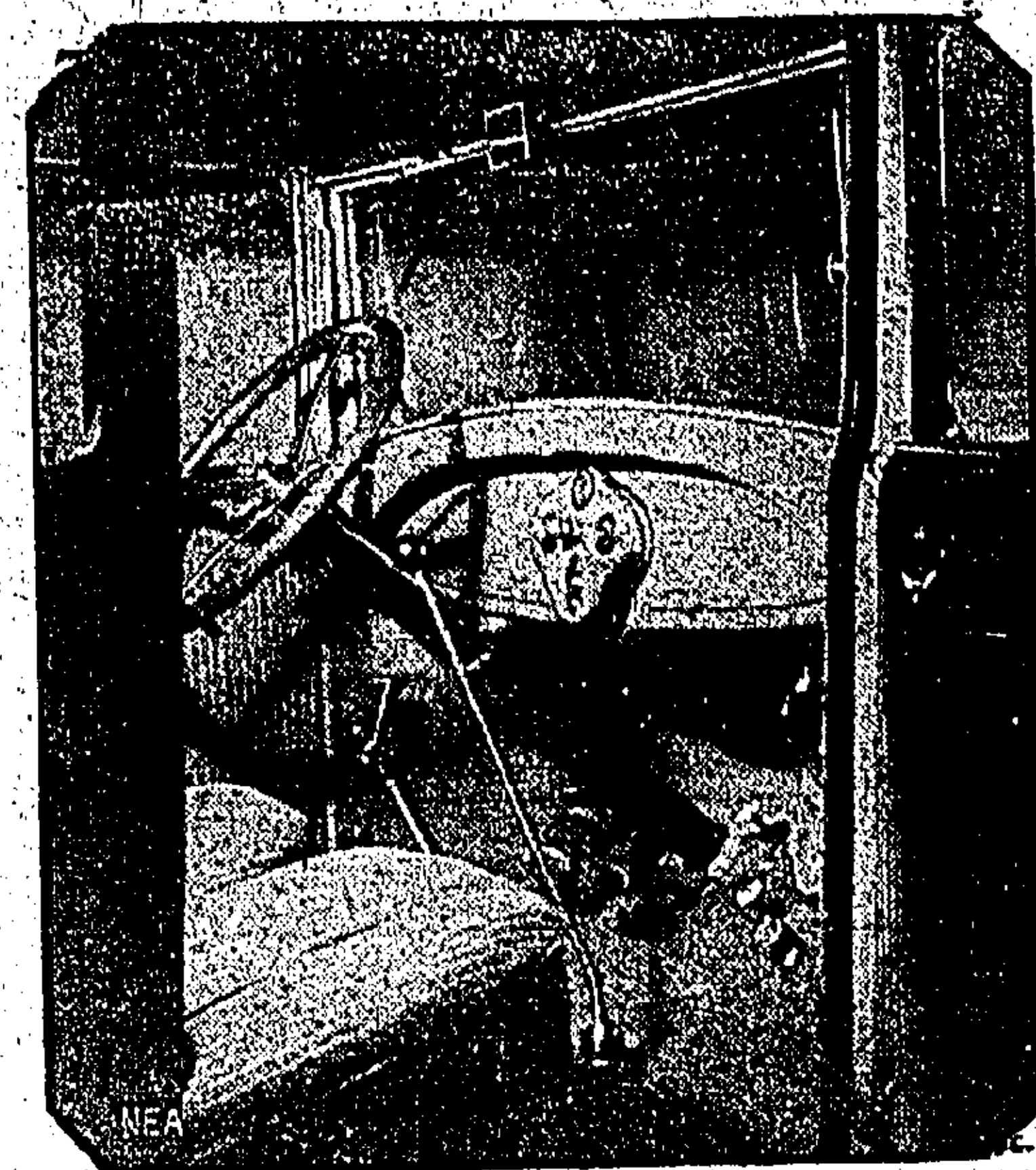
FIRST OFFICIAL PICTURES OF THE NEW FORD CARS.



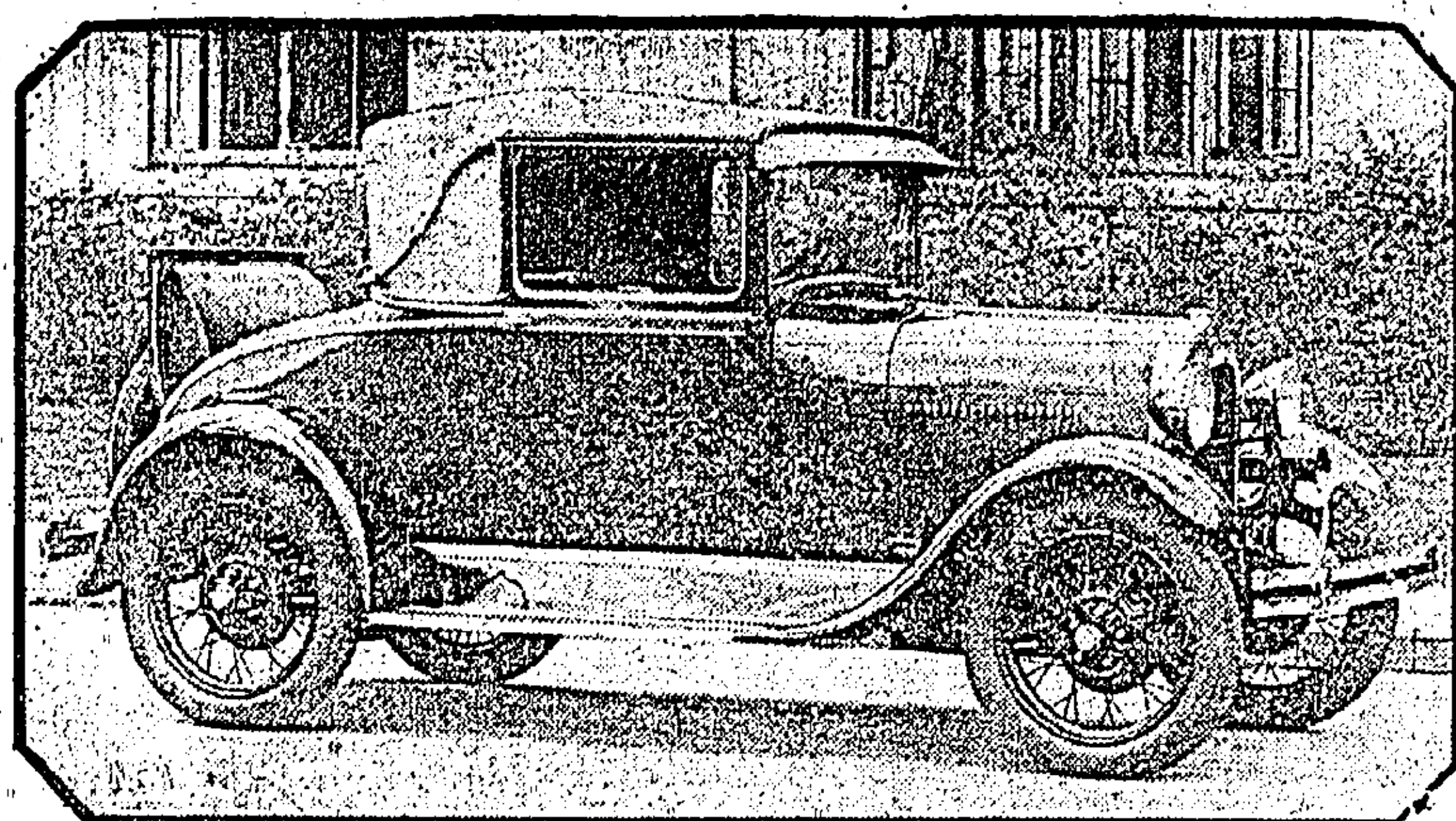
This is what you'll see when you meet one of the new Fords coming toward you. Note the Lincoln radiator lines, the bumper and the horn just below the light at the right.



This picture of the wheel, dash board and instruments of the new Ford shows how radically the new model differs from the old. Note the horn and light control on the centre of the wheel, with spark and gas control below; the hand gear shift lever, with foot throttle and starter on the floor; the gasoline gauge, dash light, ammeter and speedometer grouped together on the dash; choke and gasoline petcock at the right, and the clutch and brake pedals replacing the old three-pedal system.



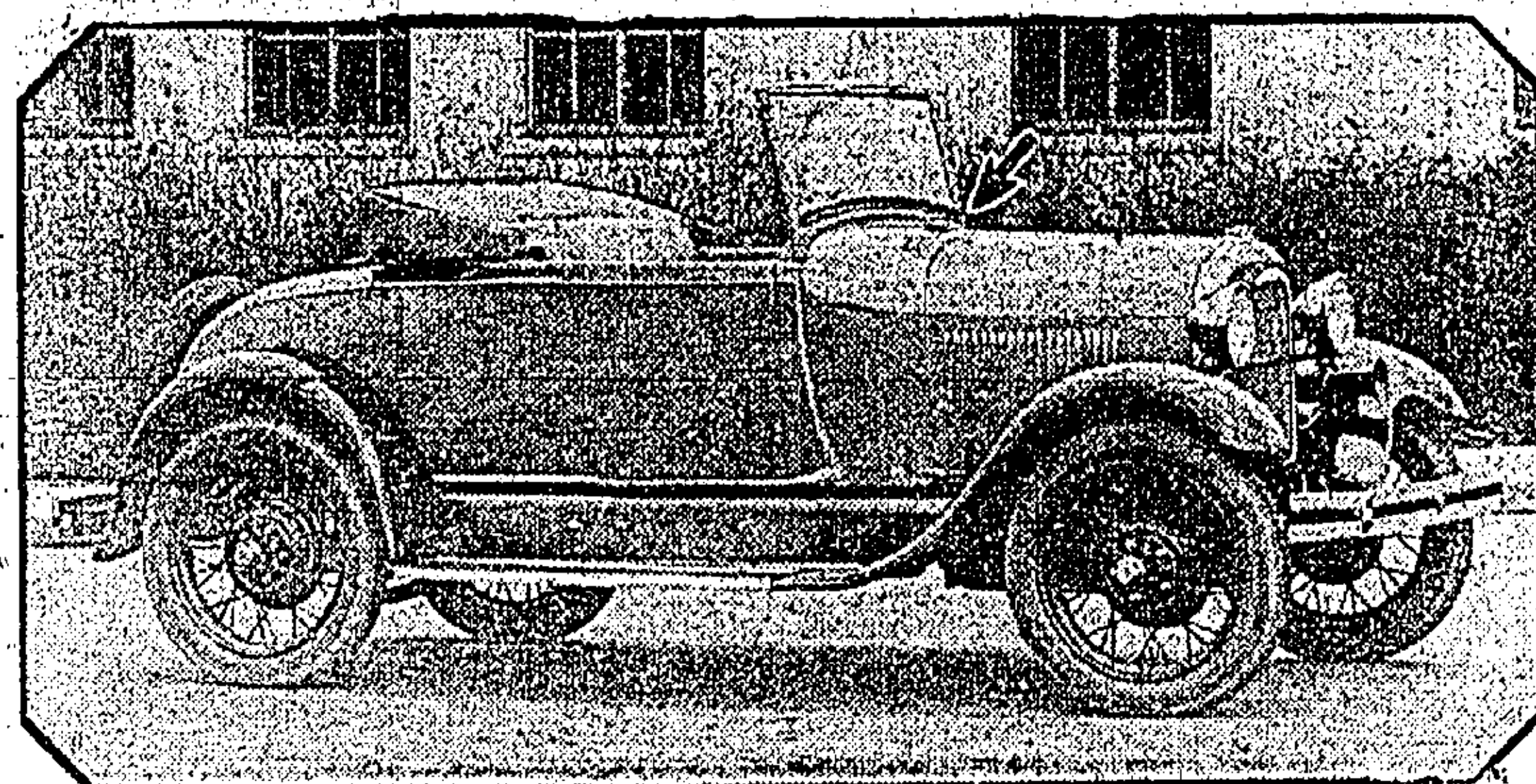
Here is the interior of the front part of the new Tudor Sedan, showing the gear shift lever that replaces the old foot pedal. Note how the emergency brake is still kept at the left side; note also the automatic windshield wiper, and rear vision mirror, new features for Fords.



Here is the Sport Coupe, or Cabriolet. Note the rumble seat—something never before seen on a Ford. The lines in general are much "jazzier" than former Ford models.

World-wide interest was aroused when Henry Ford announced his intention of discontinuing the production of the famous "Flivver," and giving the world in its stead, an entirely new type of car.

The particulars of the latest "Ford" were kept closely guarded, and not until production could be proceeded with—were the pictures and specifications published. The pictures shown here were released on December 1st and are the first to reach this part of the world.



This is the Sport Roadster—another of the new models that incorporates in its lines the "snap" that Fords formerly lacked. The arrow calls attention to the place where the gas line tank is to be filled. The tank is just back of the dash.

HERE THEY ARE!—

OFFICIAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE

NEW FORD

"IT'S WORTH WHILE WAITING FOR"

Four Cylinder Motor—Forty Horsepower.—Selective Sliding Gear Transmission—Standard Shift.
Multiple Dry Disc Clutch.—Battery Single Coil and Distributor Ignition.
Irreversible Type Steering Gear.—New Type Starter-Generator.
Combination Pump, Splash and Gravity Lubrication.—Four Wheel Brakes.
Combination Thermo-Syphon and Pump Cooling System.—Four Hydraulic Shock Absorbers.
Low Centre of Gravity.—Exceptional Speed.
Beautiful Body Lines.—Six Different Passenger Models.

Obtainable in Four Colours.

ANDREW HARPER & SON

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LINCOLN *Ford* FORDSON
CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

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Orders Now Being Booked, and WILL BE FILLED STRICTLY IN ROTATION

1928 CYCLES HAVE ARRIVED!

It will pay you to buy now.

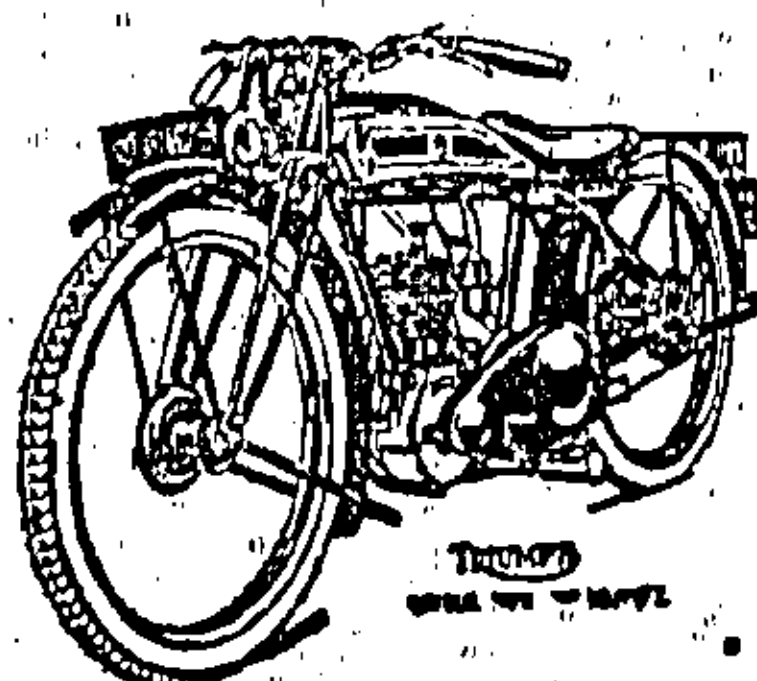
FRANCIS BARNETT

Model 4	£36.10.0.
Model 5	39. 0.0.
Model 9	45. 0.0.

A.J.S.

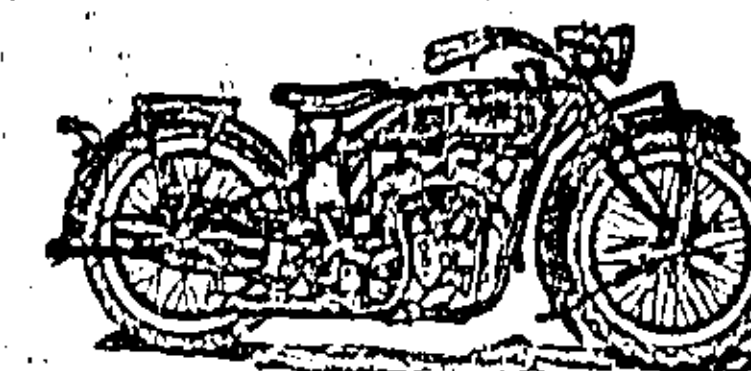
Model H1	£116.10.0.
Model H3	65. 0.0.
Model H5	61.10.0.
Model H6	66. 0.0.
Model H8	73. 0.0.

TRIUMPH



N. De Luxe	60.0.0.
TT	83.0.0.
SD	72.0.0.

INDAIN



Indian Prince	G.\$245
Indian Scout	300
Indian Chief	380
Indian Big Chief	390

DOUGLAS

Douglas EW	£59.0.0.
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Why not call and let us tell you about our EASY TERMS. How simple they are, and how considerate!

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.

Prince's Building, 2nd Floor, Ice House Street Entrance, Showroom No. 1 Chater Room.

TRAFFIC CONTROL.

Standardisation Cannot be Effected.

VARYING CONDITIONS.

New York, Nov. 12th.—Varying local conditions have set up a difficult problem for a committee of the American Engineering Council, which seeks to adopt a standardized system of electric traffic signals throughout the country.

Despite the objection of some noted traffic authorities that installation of such signals is going on in many cases without plan or purpose, the council committee learns that there is practically no abatement in this practice. In 88 cities now having a total of 3,203 signal controlled intersections, it finds, another total of 2,401 additional traffic lights will be put into operation.

The committee's survey shows that the cities are using several combinations of lights in many different ways. Peculiar local conditions have much to do with the specific types used, so that the committee has decided no specific standards could be adopted.

Instead, a range of standardization is proposed as the nearest solution to a complicated situation. This at least would narrow the types of signals, control devices and traffic systems down to a minimum and afford easier driving conditions for motorists.

"It should be the intent of recommendations, however, to establish a uniform meaning, location, etc. of signals, so that if generally adopted they will be of great assistance to the motorist, city officials and manufacturers of

BAD SIGNALS.

Traffic Breaches.

BUT DRIVERS PAY.

Motorists are frequently booked for not correctly interpreting the hand signals of traffic police on point duty. While this action may be right in the majority of cases, there are instances in which the fault lies with the constable on point duty.

Drivers have, at different times, complained to the Royal Automobile Club of Australia of the want of clearly defined hand signals. Often a constable who is more or less careless, does not give signals that are easily observed. The result is the driver gets into trouble for misinterpreting a signal that is not clear.

Of course, traffic police are compelled to work long hours, and become very tired at the end of their shifts. If some system could be adopted whereby the police on such concentrated duties could be given relief and shorter shifts worked, there should be far fewer breaches of the Traffic Act at intersections.

signal devices," the committee report adds.

The report goes into consideration not only of types of signals and their systems, but types and places of signal supports, height of traffic towers, use of flashing, beacons and lights for signal officers, and even installation and maintenance of the signals.

All these points, it is hoped, will be resolved into some standardized form or as near standardization as possible.

BENEFITS OF TROLLEY BUSES.

Flexibility and Long Life.

The electric trolley bus possesses many advantages over other types of passenger vehicle, including both the petrol omnibus and the tramcar. As regards the first, owing to the absence of reciprocating parts and the general simplicity of the mechanism of the trolley bus, the cost of maintenance is much lower, while the actual running costs are also considerably less, due to the fact that electricity is the cheapest form of motive power available. In this connexion it may be pointed out that as the use of electricity increases, so does the cost to the consumer tend to become lower. On the other hand, the cost of petrol is not stable, and is liable to rise as the demand increases. The life of the tyres of a trolley bus has also been proved to be appreciably longer than that of the tyres of a petrol bus working under similar conditions. Another important feature of the trolley bus is the high rate of acceleration which enables the vehicle to attain its maximum running speed in a very short time.

As compared with the tramcar, the great saving in expense comes with the fact that no special track is needed. Again, while the tramcar is compelled to keep to a fixed course, the trolley bus can run on any part of 35 ft. width of roadway. When the great increase in vehicular traffic which has taken place during the last few years (and is still going on) is considered, it will be seen that this flexibility of the trolley bus is of vital importance if street congestion is to be avoided. Another point which follows is that passengers are set down by the kerbside instead of in the roadway.

Ransomes' Buses.

One of the leading makers of Trolley Buses to-day is the Ransomes, made by Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies, Ltd., of Ipswich. In the manufacture of their trolley buses, Messrs. Ransomes have been able to bring to bear their large experience in electric battery vehicles, of which they were the first British manufacturers. They are also in the unique position of making practically the whole bus themselves, including the chassis, the motor, the bodywork, etc., for, in addition to the shops for the metal work, which are equipped with the finest modern machines and appliances, there is a wood-working section where the bodywork is made.

As is well known, bodywork for passenger vehicles calls for workmanship and materials of the highest class, and the fact that Messrs. Ransomes manufacture large numbers of bodies for the principal omnibus companies in Great Britain is proof of the excellence of this section of the work. Among their recent orders may be mentioned trolley buses supplied to the Municipality of Georgetown, Penang, with bodies specially designed for the use of natives with wooden slatted seats in place of upholstered seats. The whole of the framework is of teak, instead of home-grown woods, and the windows are fitted with sun blinds. These buses have the entrance at the rear, and the loading platform is exceptionally low.

Buses for Bloemfontein

Messrs. Ransomes have also built trolley buses for the Bloemfontein Corporation. These buses have both front and rear entrances, rattle seating and both bodywork and chassis, instead of being painted in the usual way, are sprayed by the cellulose process, giving an exceptionally fine and lasting finish. It may also be mentioned that these buses, in addition to the ordinary foot and hand operated brakes, are fitted with a specially powerful electric brake, which is operated by the same pedal as the ordinary service brake.

Messrs. Ransomes' latest trolley bus production is a 6-wheeler with double deck, an order for a fleet of which has been placed with them by the Maidstone Corporation.

MARK THE SPOT.

Crosses as Warnings.

ACCIDENTS RECORDED.

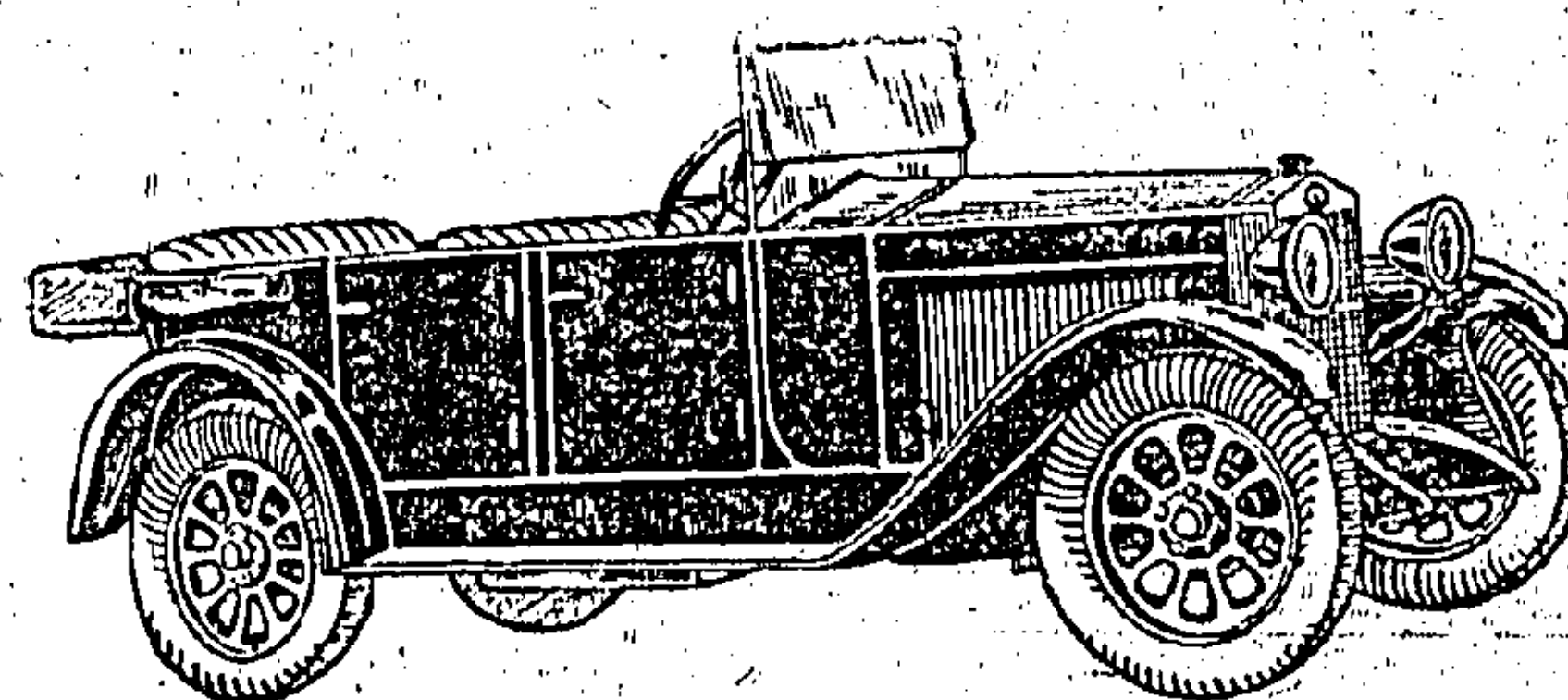
To arouse motorists to a higher regard for highway safety, white crosses have been placed in Boston (U.S.A.) near the spots where 40 persons have been fatally injured in car accidents since January.

Two feet high, the crosses are made of white board and carry this inscription:—

"In memory of a life recently snuffed out by an auto accident near this spot."

An Ideal New Year's Gift

FIAT 509



READY FOR DELIVERY AT ANY MOMENT

PRICES \$1,850 Roadster
\$2,050 Torpedo

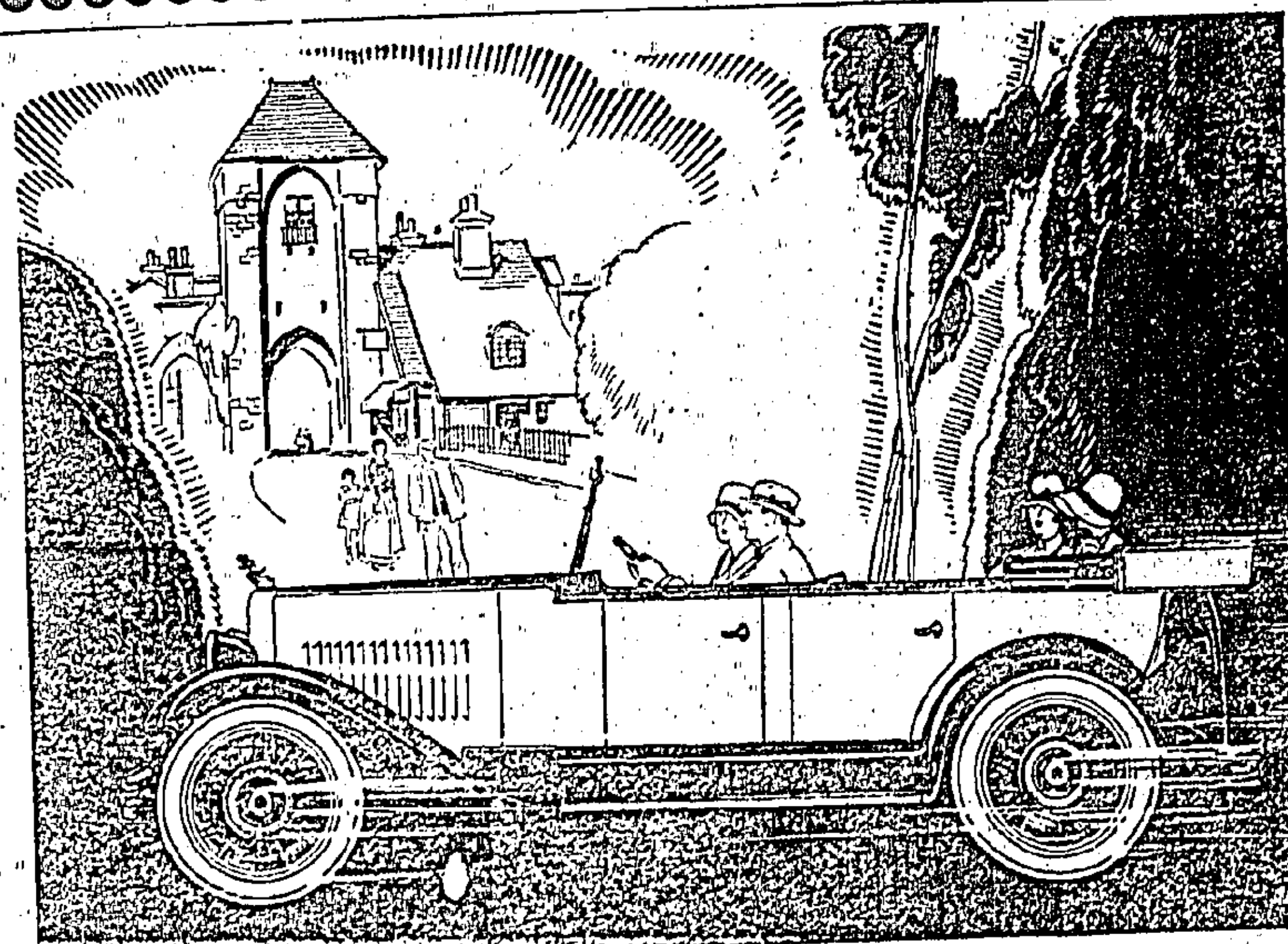
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AS A NEW YEAR PRESENT.

Sole Agents for Hongkong, Canton and Macao

SOC. ITALIANA. IMP. ESP. ESTREMO ORIENTE, LTD.

Managers:—A. GOEKE & COMPANY.

76, Des Voeux Road, Central.



ERSKINE SIX TOURER.. Your Seven-League Boots

BETTER than tumbled seven-league boots, this powerful Erskine Six Tourer will carry you swiftly and comfortably to your journey's end.

The Erskine's soars over 1 in 10 gradients in top gear—purrs smoothly at 60 miles an hour. Its economy is as remarkable as its performance—sparing of lubricant and petrol. Safety because of low-slung all-steel body and four-wheel braking. Comfort because of balloon tyres, superlative springing and deep cushions.

Newly reduced, the Erskine Six costs little more than ordinary 4-cylinder models! Studebaker's new low price includes complete equipment!

Studebaker's New Erskine Six Models from G\$1150 to G\$1250
Studebaker Models from G\$1450 to G\$1700

HONG KONG HOTEL GARAGE
(THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.)
25, Queen's Road Central. Tel. Central 4750.

STUDEBAKER'S ERSKINE SIX

Prest-O-Lite

Batteries designed for your car—Stocks Carried for your convenience



Volts	TYPE	CAGE	Dimensions in inches L. x W. x H.	PRICE EACH	REPLACEMENT GROUP
6	45 MR.	RUBBER	4 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 7 1/2	\$17	CYC
6	61 RHK	do	9 1/2 x 9 1/2 x 4 1/2	\$33	4
6	A-613 JF	do	9 1/2 x 9 1/2 x 4 1/2	\$35	1
6	A-611 JF	RUBBER	9 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 5 1/2	\$50	5
6	A-615 JF	do	10 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 9 1/2	\$40	2
6	A-613 JH	do	10 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 9 1/2	\$70	3
6	A-615 JH	WOOD	11 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 9 1/2	\$70	OAD
6	A-617 JH	RUBBER	13 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 9 1/2	\$65	7
6	A-617 JH	WOOD	13 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 9 1/2	\$75	W/C
12	1211 AHS	do	17 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 10 1/2	\$75	12
12	1211 SHK	do	17 1/2 x 7 1/2 x 6 1/2	\$85	

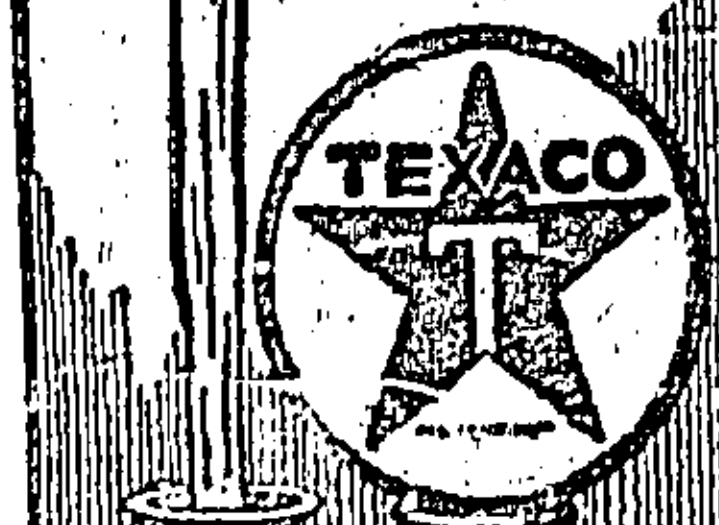
GROUP No. Prest-O-Lite

- 1 Studebaker Light & Std. Sizes, Gardner, &c.
- 2 Studebaker Big & Spec. Sizes, Chrysler, &c.
- 3 Cars, Cols, Cunningham, Oldsmobile, &c.
- 4 Buick Std, Chevrolet Essex, Ford, &c.
- 5 Buick M., Chandler, Hudson, Oakland, &c.
- 6 Hupmobile, Packard, Willys Knight, &c.
- 7 Dodge, Gardner, Graham Bros Truck, &c.
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- Cyc Motor Cycle Battery—Harley, Indian, &c.
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Prest-O-Lite

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CLEAR TEXACO MOTOR OIL



TEXACO GASOLINE THE VOLATILE GAS

DISTINCTIVE
UNIFORM
QUALITY

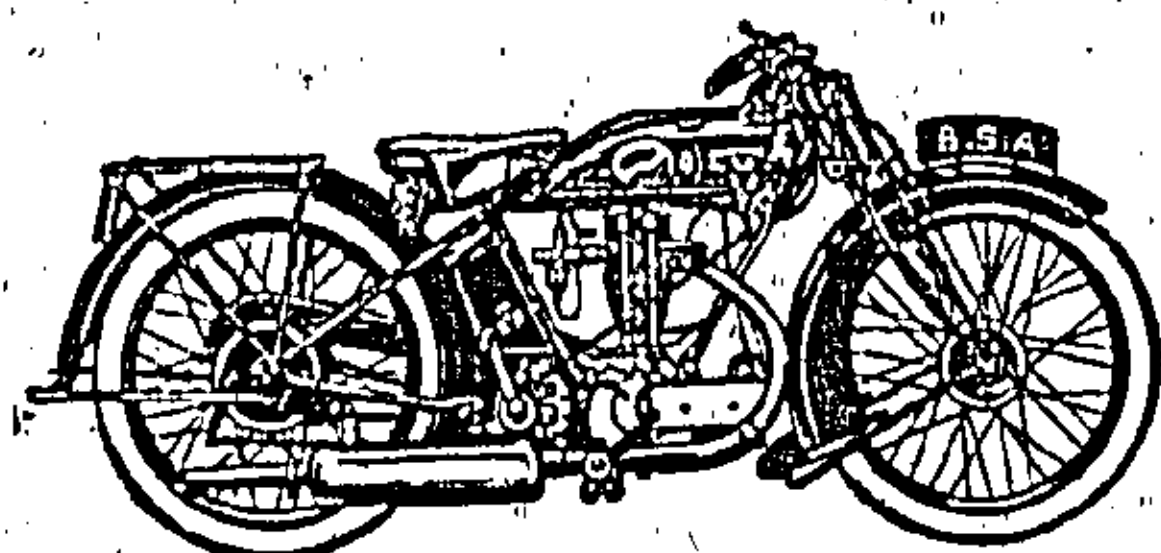
THE MOTOR UNION

INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in England
(Under the auspices of the Automobile Association)

SPECIALIZES IN MOTOR INSURANCE

For full particulars apply to:—
THE UNION TRADING CO., Ltd.
York Building. Phone C. 587.

The Machine That Counts
for **B. S. A. Success**
In recent English
INTERNATIONAL SIX DAYS' TRIAL



MODEL L. 3.49 h.p. O. H. V.

A few noteworthy features:—

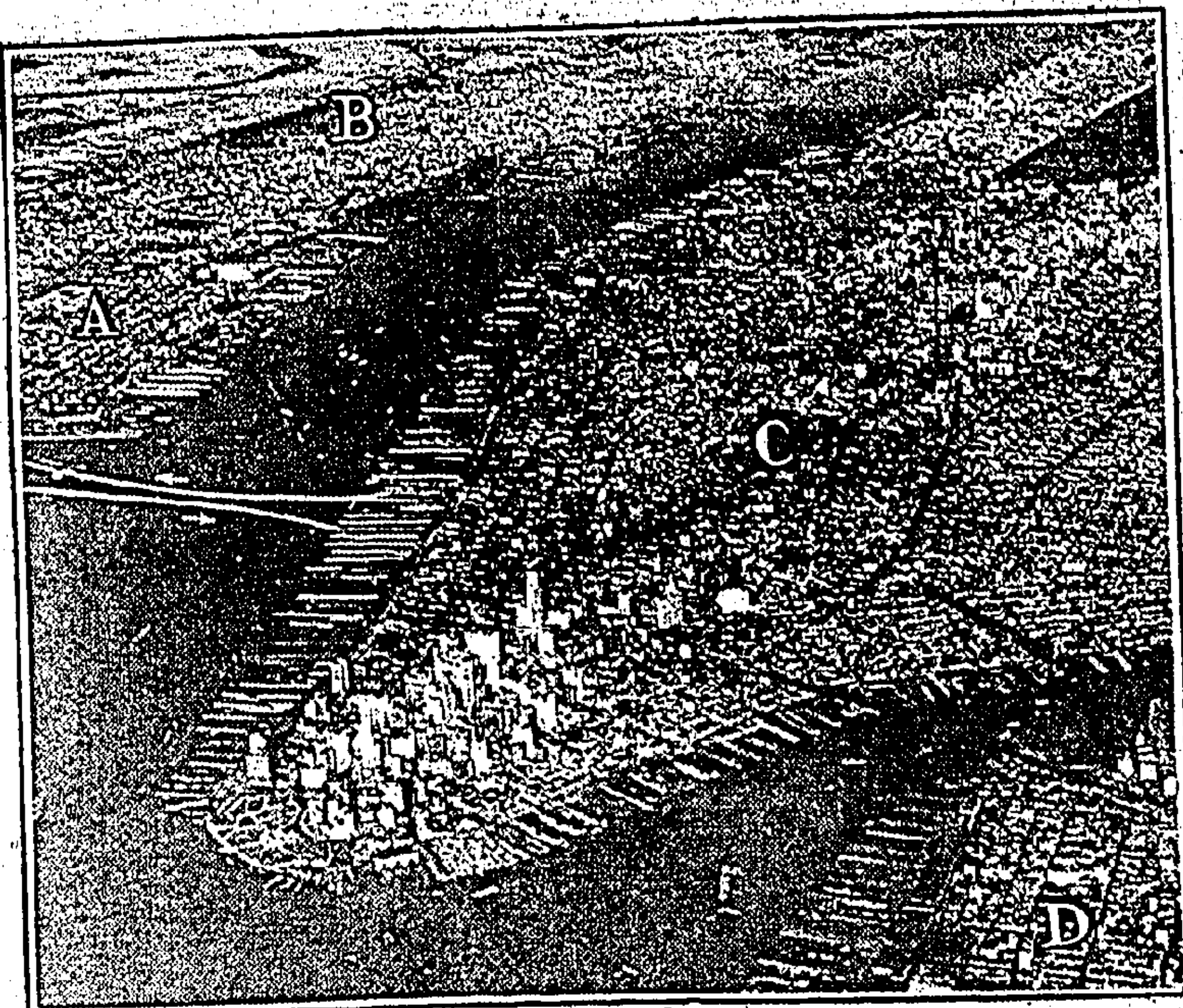
Comfortable Saddle Position
Double Roll Roller Big End Bearing
Both Internal Expanding Brakes
Mechanical Lubrication
B. S. A. 3-Speed Gear Box
Efficient Silencer
Lucas Electric Lighting Set

Inspection Welcome

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS

WHERE NEW YORKERS MOTOR UNDER THE HUDSON.



The lines across the Hudson River at the left of this air photo indicate the location of the twin Holland \$48,000,000 vehicular tubes connecting New York and New Jersey, just opened. The tubes afford New York relief from many troublesome traffic problems. The letters indicate: A, Jersey City; B, Hoboken and Weehawken; C, Manhattan; D, Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT INCREASES.

Employment in the rubber industry increased 6.7 per cent. during September over that in 1923, the "strictly average year." Wages also increased, rubber tyre builders getting 9.7 per cent. more.

CANADA'S OUTPUT DROPS.

Canada's automobile production for the month of September totalled 11,262 cars. This is 34 per cent. lower than the number of cars produced in that county the same period of last year.

GASOLINE SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

Temporary Solution of Problem.

Discovering a substitute for gasoline is the most vital problem for the application of chemistry to the future, J. B. Hill, chief research chemist of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, says in a report to the American Chemical Society.

Although chemistry's contributions to the automobile are so enormous that they are not realized either by the public or by chemists themselves, the greatest tasks of this science still lie ahead, asserts Mr. Hill, disclosing the results of investigations showing that the weight of gasoline going into the automobile industry is more than five and one-half times that of its nearest competitor, iron and steel.

Discovery of tetraethyl lead by Thomas Midgley, Jr., and Thomas A. Boyd, of General Motors Research Laboratories, resulting in the production of ethyl gasoline, is characterized as classic.

Temporary Solution Assured.

"The commercial utilization of tetraethyl lead for high compression gasoline already has given at least temporary solution to the detonation problem," said Mr. Hill.

"While we in America do not need to worry at present about gasoline substitutes, we should look with a great deal of interest to these developments in Germany, since they constitute the groundwork of the major problem of the motor fuel chemist for the future."

"The information acquired from the study of gasoline from different sources with respect to detonation already has led to a very marked change in the anti-knock quality of gasoline as it is being marketed. For example, the average anti-knock quality of the commercial gasoline on the Atlantic seaboard on July 1, 1927, was at least ten per cent. better than that on July 1, 1926. This is omitting fuel containing tetraethyl lead."

"Chemical effort is being vigorously directed, at present, along the lines of producing a gasoline which has in itself a high anti-knock value. The cracking reaction seems to hold in itself a means of accomplishing this end. It has been shown, for example, that by increasing the temperature of cracking a larger proportion of the series of hydro-carbons having a high anti-knock value may be obtained. On account of this fact the whole subject of vapour phase cracking at much higher temperatures than the ordinary liquid phase process has been reopened."

"The aim of present investigations of cracking is to produce a gasoline which is not only sufficiently high in anti-knock value to enable the automobile manufacturers to carry their compression ratios to their desired limits, probably in the neighbourhood of six to one, but which will permit the badly knocking straight run gasoline which also will be produced to be blended with it and still give the desired result."

"This problem probably is the most important for the improvement of the quality of motor fuel. While progress has been made, we must look to much greater progress in the future in this direction."

"As a result of the scientific investigation of quality, gasoline today is judged by totally different standards than formerly. Instead of judging gasoline by colour, gravity and doctor test, as formerly, the criteria of quality are becoming volatility and anti-knock value."

"The most discussed property of gasoline today is its tendency to detonate or knock, and it is in this field that chemistry has made its most important contribution to motor fuel. This property has become of tremendous importance on account of the trend in engine design toward higher compression ratios."

"Detonation has been shown to increase with compression, and, whereas the old type of gasoline was satisfactory in the low compression ratio engines, it has become unsatisfactory in the modern engine. This condition has been even more emphasized in the airplane engine in which even higher compression ratios are used."

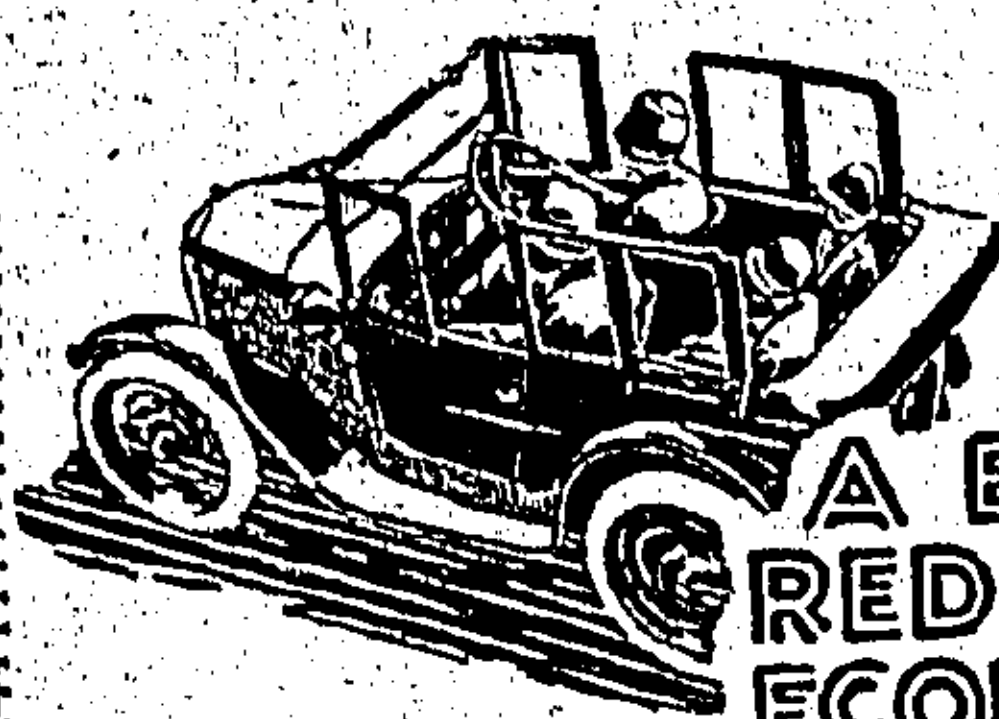
GENERAL MOTORS.

Large Dividend Voted.

The General Motors Corporation recently voted to distribute \$62,250,000 of cash dividends, thereby breaking all records in the history of the company. This huge sum is being paid out through the declaration of a \$2.50 extra dividend and placing the 17,400,000 new common shares on a \$5 annual basis through payment of a quarterly common distribution of \$1.25. The regular dividend established by the directors calls for annual payments approximating \$87,000,000 compared with \$89,600,000 of the old stock, which was on an \$8 basis. The extra dividend declared, the second this year, is payable January 3rd. to holders of record. The corporation's cash position continues strong, current cash and marketable securities aggregating approximately \$235,000,000. The company announced sales for last month as well as production, on November 15th. The declarations bring the year's total payments on the common to \$136,650,000 and for all securities to \$145,894,000. Three regular quarterly amounts of \$2 and an extra of like amount in three preceding periods this year amounted to \$71,400,000 on the then outstanding 8,700,000 shares.

TEST ALLOY CHASSIS.

French automobile manufacturers are testing aluminum alloy chassis, determining their durability and weight. A chassis weighing only 350 pounds was exhibited recently.



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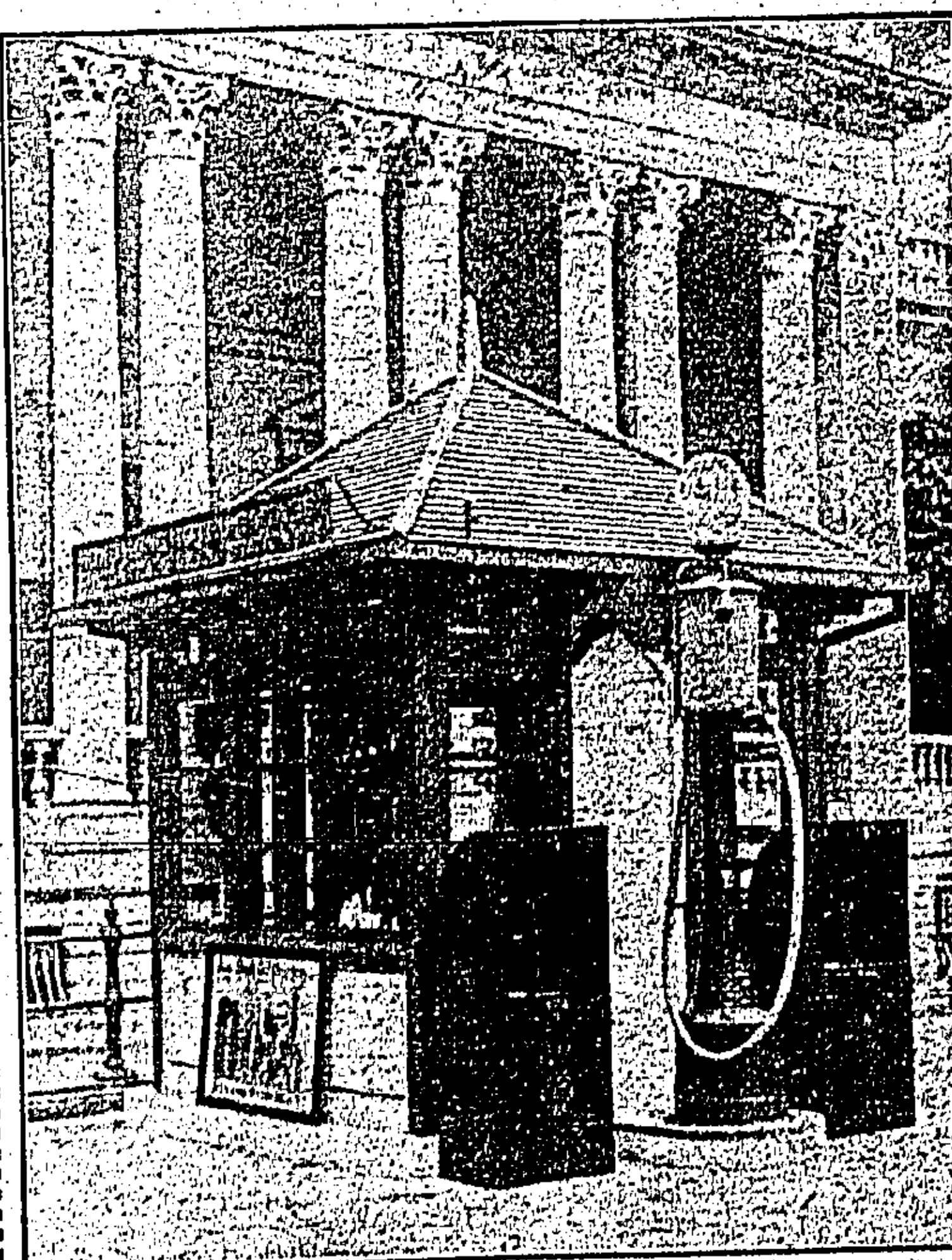
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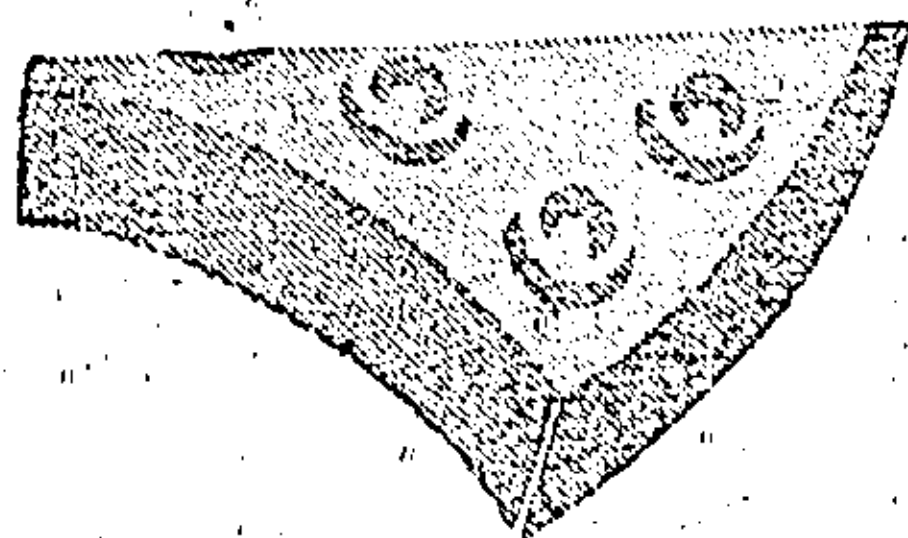
A satisfactory substitute for plantation rubber, Guayule rubber, produced from a shrub grown in Mexico and California, has been tested by the Bureau of Standards.

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The steel industry gives 14 per cent. or nearly 5,000,000 tons of its product to the automotive industry each year in finished rolled iron and steel.

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rubber heels for
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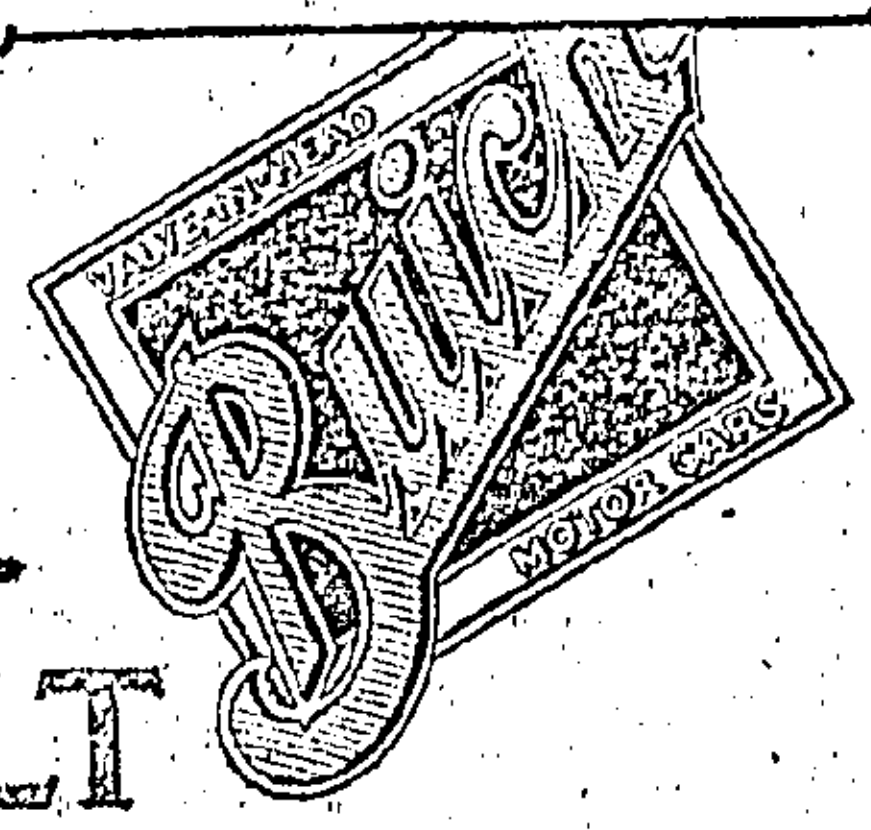
The Buick Valve-in-Head engine now has "rubber heels."

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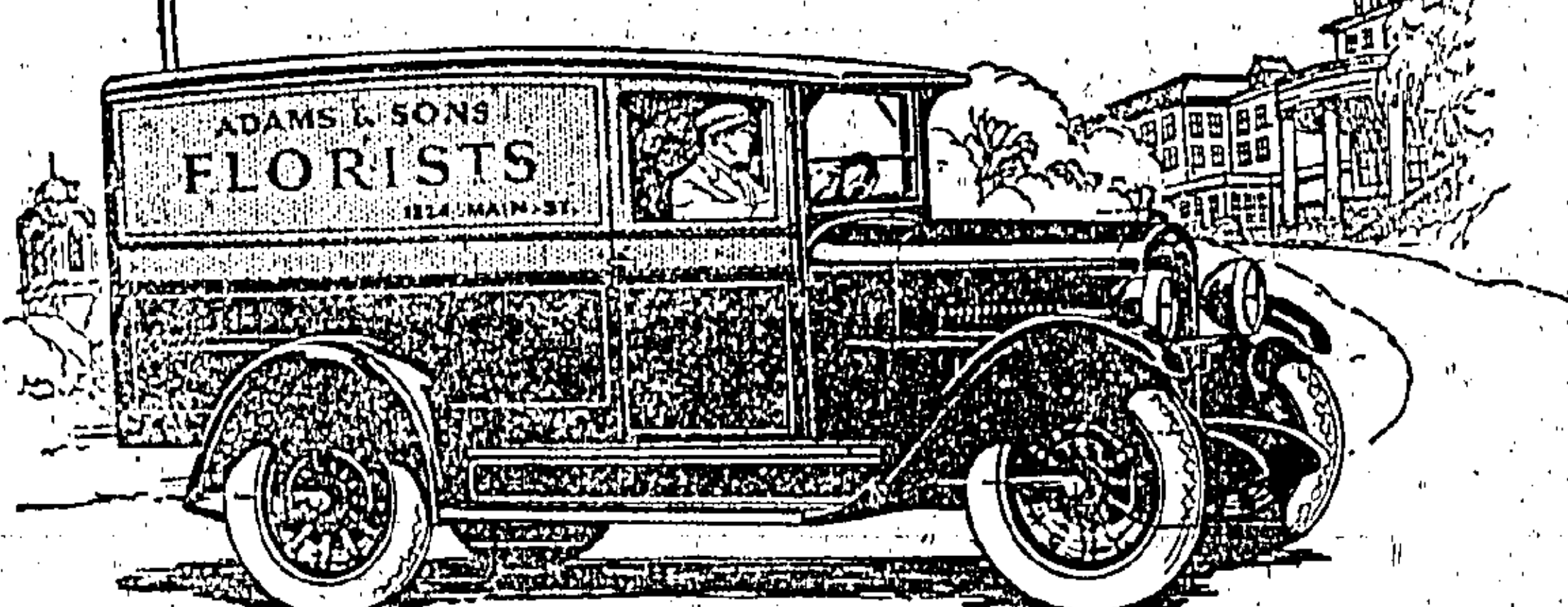
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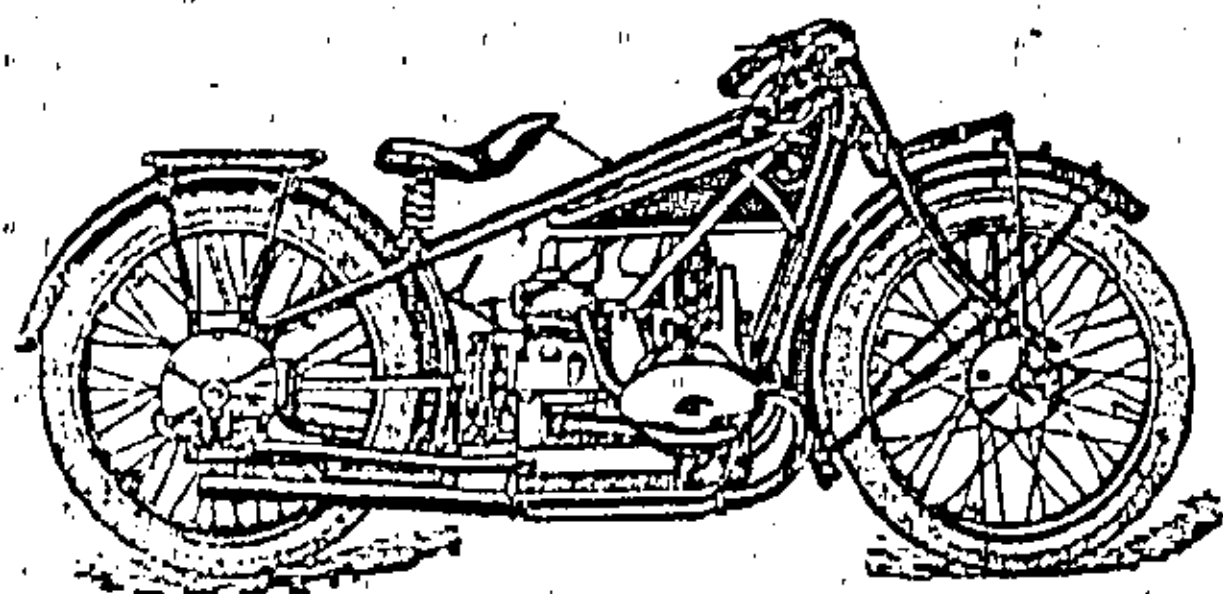
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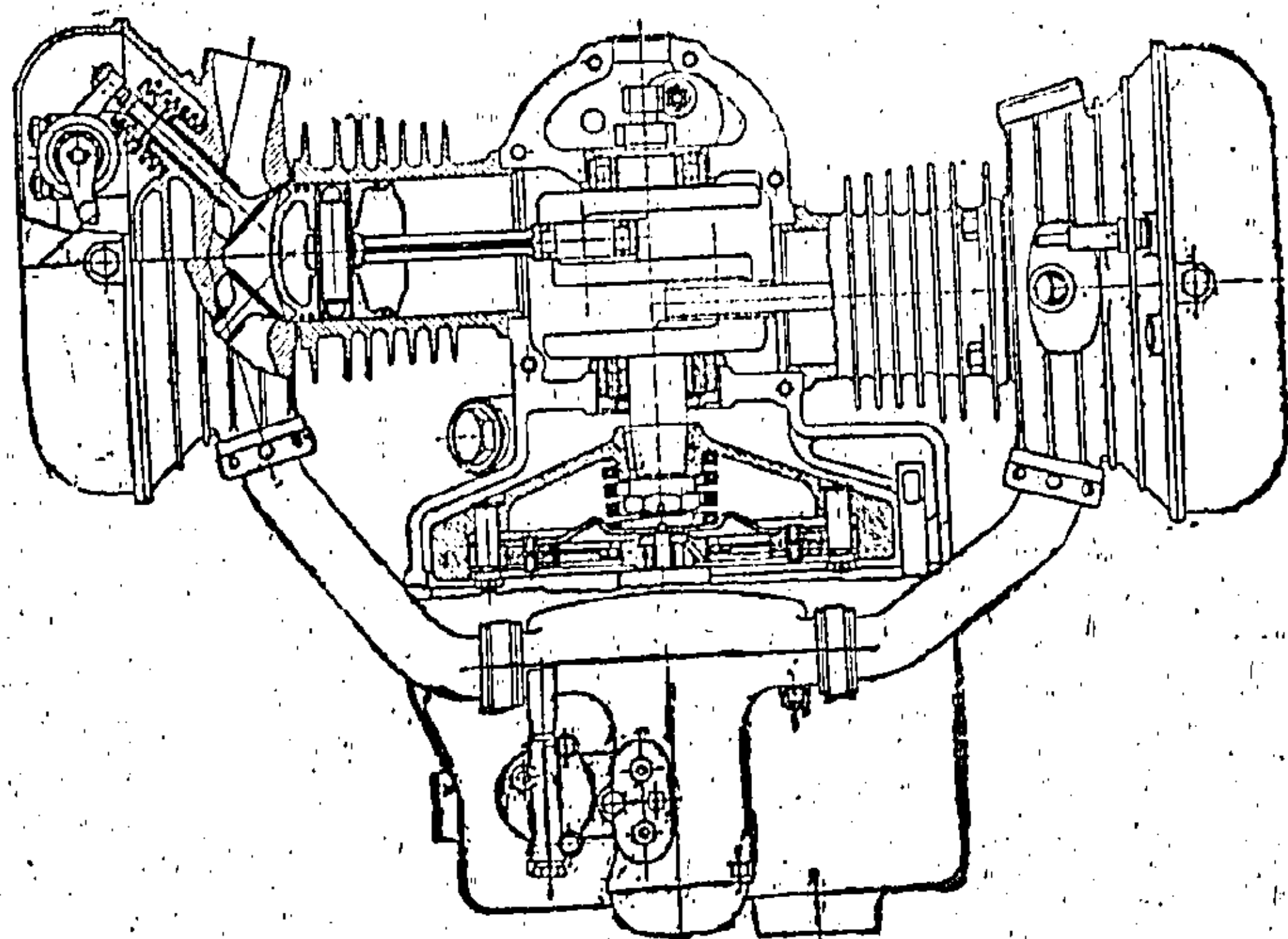
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HINTS FOR THE MOTORIST

ALBERT L. CLOUGH

SIGNS OF LOW OIL.

Every careful motorist makes a practice of looking at the oil-pressure gage of his car every few minutes, which soon becomes second nature and is found to be no appreciable addition to the burden of driving.

Zero by the Oil Gage.

To such an operator the first glance at the gage, which shows it not indicating pressure, is taken as a danger signal and his first thought should be that the engine is out of oil, although it may sometimes transpire that something else is wrong with the lubricating system. He at once stops his engine and makes an investigation and never thinks of driving further until the trouble—whatever it may be—is corrected.

The Unsteady Gage Hand.

There is usually some warning given by the gage, before the oil gets so low that the pump entirely fails to circulate it. This consists of unsteady or intermittent indications of pressure, due to the last remnants of the oil supply at times receding from the pump-intake, as they swash about in the nearly empty oil-pan, so that momentarily there is no oil to be pumped.

Low Oil Indications on Down Grades.

Since the pump-intake is usually at the rear end of the oil-pan, and the remaining oil flows to its front end, when a car is on a down grade, it is usually when descending a hill that the fluctuation of the gage hand gives its first indication of low oil.

Signs of the Dry Engine.

To the motorist who keeps watch of his oil-gage, there is always plenty of time to stop his engine and replenish its oil supply, before damage has been done, but to the operator who never thinks of his (or her) oil-gage, the first signs of oil shortage are likely to be knocking, overheating and reduced engine power and the squeaking of the pistons in their dry cylinders. By that time the engine may have suffered permanent harm.

One Plug Gets Dirty.

Question:—The spark-plug in the first cylinder of my

engine fouls with soot or carbon every few miles, although the other plugs never give this trouble. Can this difficulty be overcome by using an oil-wiping ring? If so, in which groove should it be placed and how many and what sized holes should be drilled in the bottom of the groove?

Answer:—Your use of the word "soot" makes us wonder if the deposit is of a dry nature, in which case it is probably from overrich mixture and not oil. Of course, if the whole end of the plug becomes wet with oil, oil is escaping past the rings. In this latter case, we should recommend changing all the rings for better fitting ones, but if an oil-control ring is used it should be installed in the bottom groove. The number of holes through the ring construction depend upon the ring size. One-eighth inch is a usual size. If the sooting is from rich mixture, you may suspect an air-leak at the rear manifold branch connection which may need a new gasket and tightening. Adjust your carburetor as lean as practicable.

Deficient Cooling.

Question:—The cooling-system of my car boils persistently although everything about it and the engine itself seems in perfect order. What can you suggest to overcome this?

Answer:—Detach the lower connection and supply water from a hose through the radiator filler. If water does not run out of the radiator outlet in a full sized stream, the radiator is partly obstructed. Reconnect the lower hose, remove the upper one at the radiator and see if the pump delivers a full stream of water from it when the engine is speeded up. If not, the pump is not working positively or its suction hose may have collapsed internally and cut off the flow. The fan belt should be fairly tight, as driving both fan and pump takes considerable power, at high speeds. Unless hose connections are fairly new and the rubber is still elastic, you better renew them. If you find pump action weak, the impeller should be inspected to see that it is tight on its shaft. This is probably a case either of obstructed circulation or of weak pump and fan action.—(Copyright).

TELL-TALE PLUGS.

Visible Flash Check.

HELPFUL INVENTION.

Spark plugs which reveal the operation of each cylinder are now being manufactured in the U.S.A. They are called "Beacon-Lites."

A transparent opalite cone is fitted between the wiring terminal and the cooling flanges, and the colour of the light which flashed through this cone with each explosion gives a check on engine performance.

If the flash is yellow, the mixture is too rich; a dim flash denotes valve trouble, dirty plug, loss of compression, or a defective coil or distributor; while a pale blue flash signifies perfect combustion.

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Skates with two wheels instead of four are found more suitable for high speeds and cornering. Some skaters have been towed at more than 50 m.p.h.

The obvious advantage is a continuously visible check on the ignition system.

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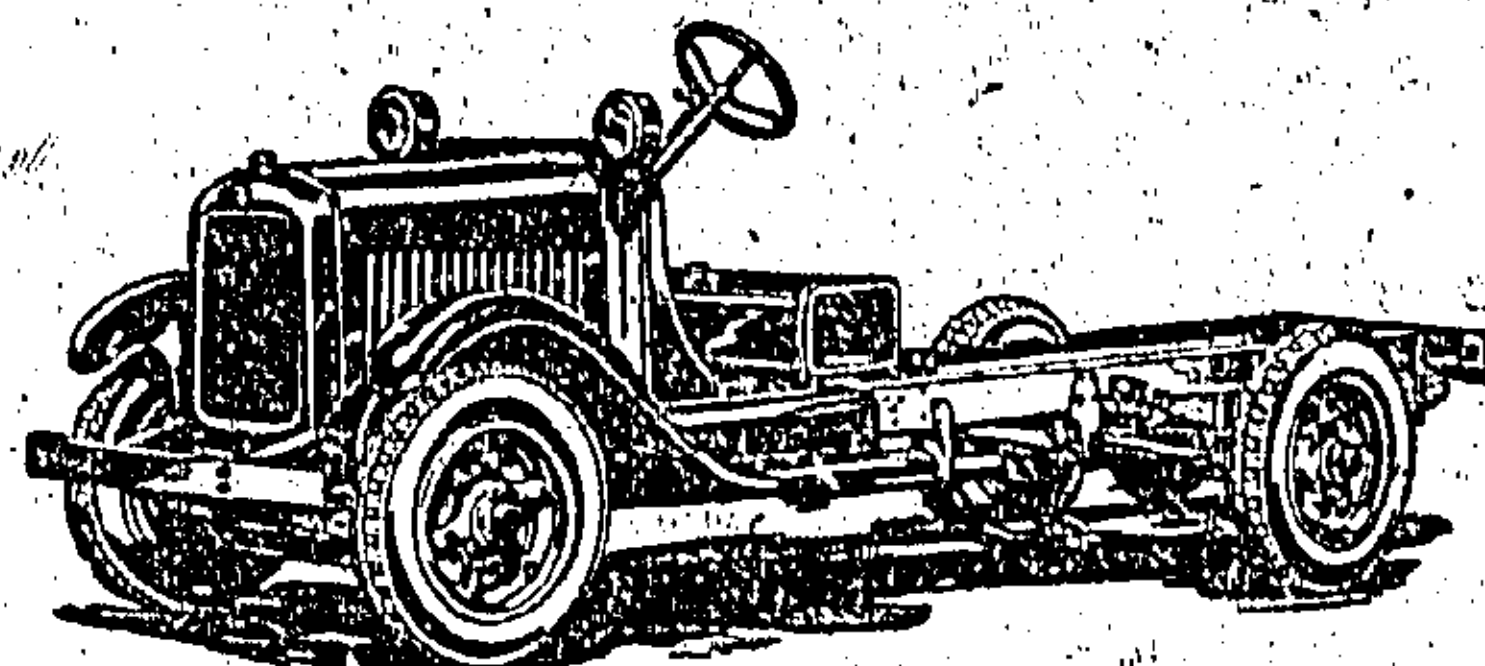
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150-inch wheelbase 2,450
162-inch wheelbase 2,480
T-50—2-Ton—H.P. 29.40 R.A.C.

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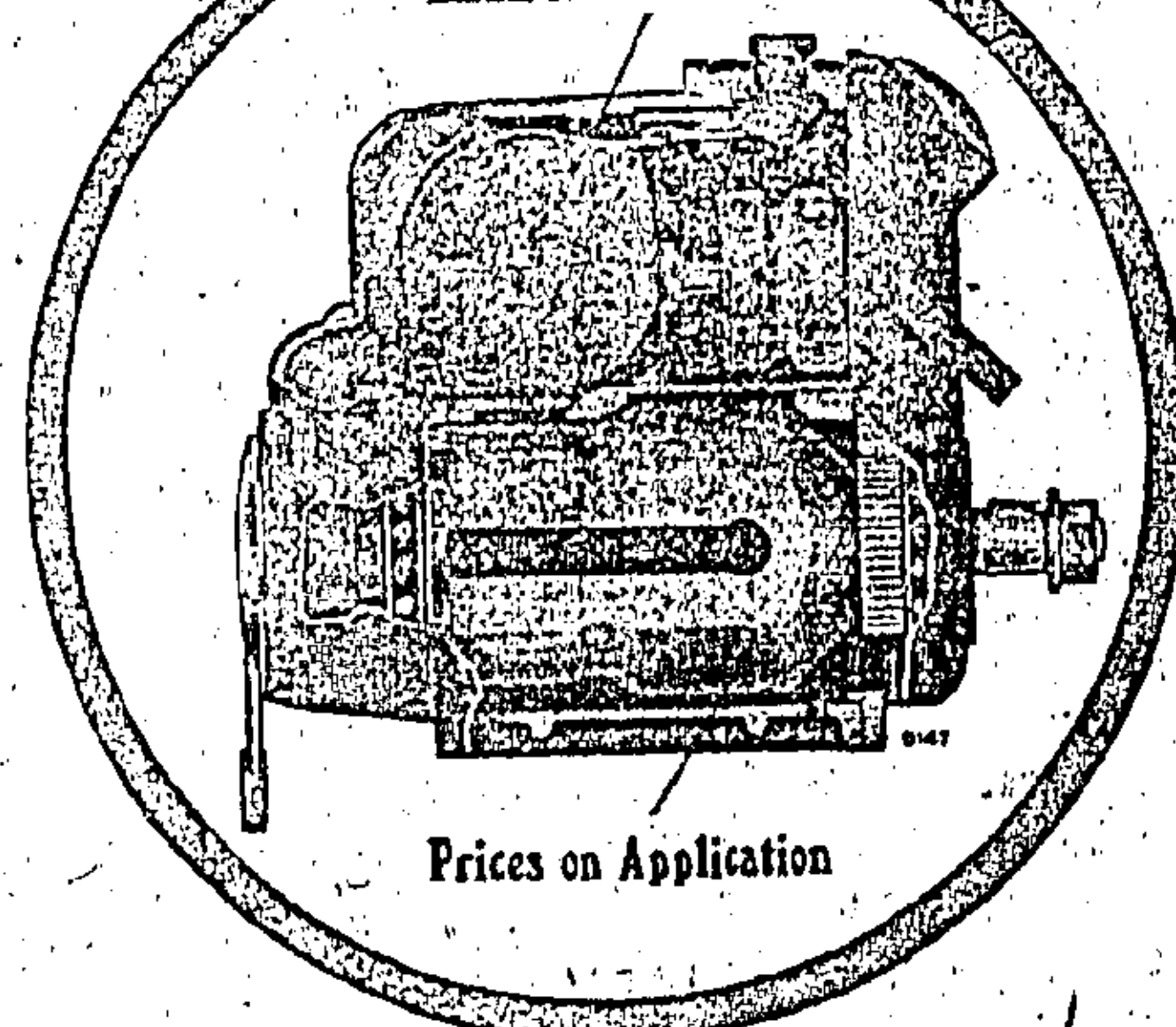
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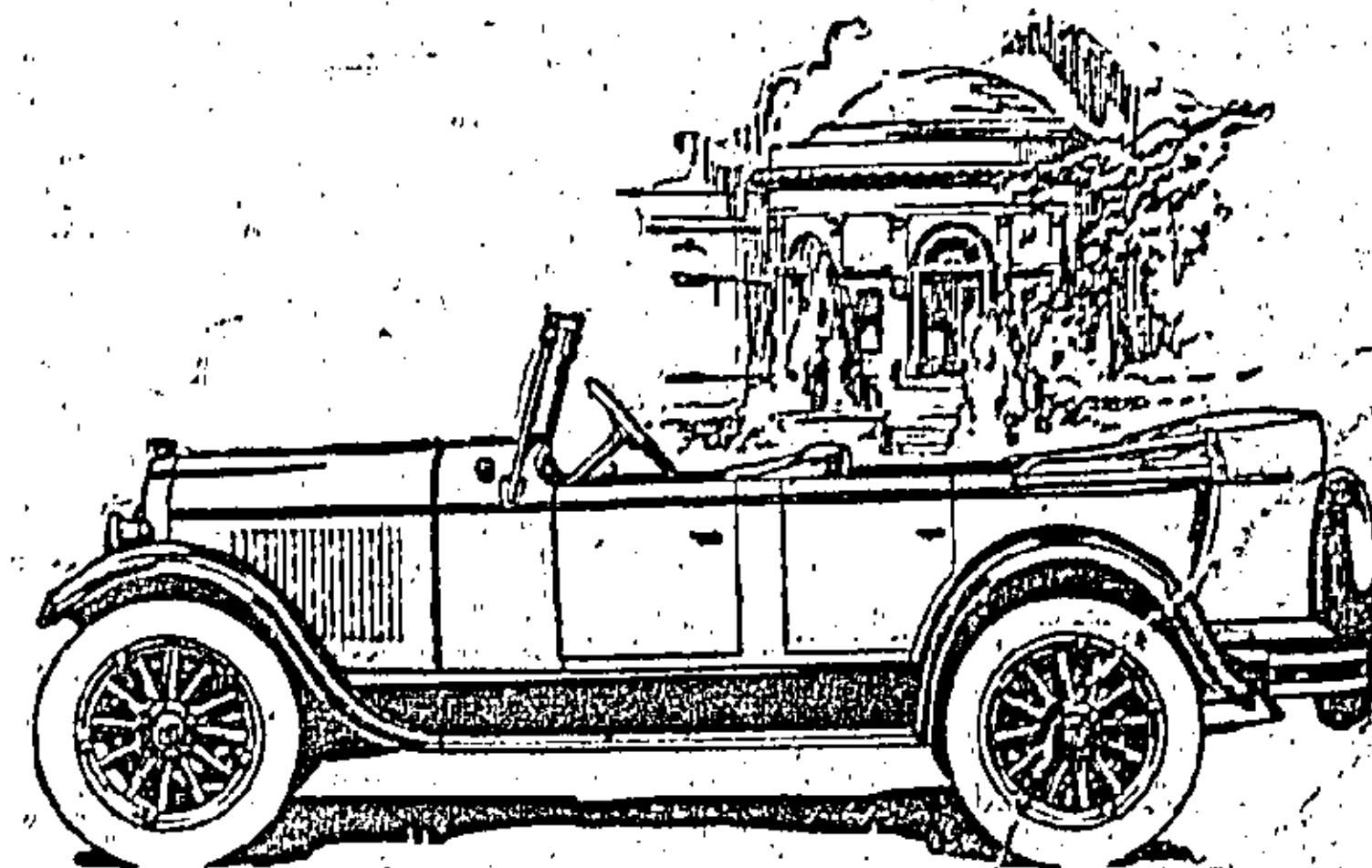
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ECHO OF LOCARNO.

ECONOMIC PEACE AND
SOCIAL LEGISLATION.

[By Dr. Oskar Wingen.]

As Germany's foreign secretary, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, has stated in the Assembly of the League of Nations and elsewhere, the aim of German foreign policy is the establishment of general peace as a basis for the close co-operation of all countries in the cultural progress of the civilized world. In pursuance of this policy, defeated Germany, recognizing that the vast military armaments of France proceed from a sense of being menaced, gave that country in the Locarno Pact of October, 1925, a most complete and reliable guarantee of the inviolability of her territory. Moreover, Germany, in harmony with her policy of peace, has totally disarmed. Her once so powerful war industries have vanished; and gigantic works, which formerly turned out nothing but artillery and similar instruments of destruction, are now devoted to the manufacture of locomotives, agricultural implements and typewriters.

This policy of peace smoothes out the diplomatic differences between nation and nation and, at the same time, leads to peaceful international co-operation in the sphere of industry. Germany participates with interest and success in international congresses whose purpose it is to promote the trade of the world and thus increase general material well-being. With this in view, she co-operated in bringing about the resolutions of the World's Industrial Conference at Geneva last May. But more than that, the German Government was one of the first to adopt those resolutions as determinative of their foreign trade policy and to instruct the Reich's Economic Council to enquire into the extent to which the German customs tariff might be curtailed.

Again, a large German delegation took part in the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Stockholm in June and July this year. A like interest is taken by Germany in the efforts of the International Labour Office at Geneva. At the last International Labour Congress, general resolutions were adopted concerning the carrying out of sick insurance, their prototype being the German sick insurance scheme. The greatest stability of international traffic is essential if manufacture and commerce are to prosper. Recognizing clearly this important fact, Germany aims at concluding long term commercial treaties with all countries. One such, viz., the treaty concluded with France last August, is destined greatly to further economic relations and political relaxation between two nations who, only ten years since, were the bitterest of enemies. The loyal fulfilment of the Dawes terms, i.e., the payment of the heaviest war contributions known to history, is a further example of the peaceful economic policy pursued by Germany.

Particular thought is devoted to the question of international arbitration. Both the Dawes Plan and special political arbitration treaties with other States are intended to prevent the development of bellicose complications and the sudden outbreak of war. These efforts of the German Government to secure world peace by an economic process find efficacious support in the endeavours of industrial circles to reach amicable arrangements with the industrialists of other countries instead of vesting immense economic values in costly economic struggles. A case in point is to be found in the repeated and exhaustive negotiations with representatives of British industry in the spring and autumn of the present year.

In her home policy, too, Germany seeks to promote social peace and to improve the position of her working classes. For this purpose, the Reich's Economic Council was provisionally created in May, 1920; it became a model for economic parliaments in many other countries, and it has proved so successful in reconciling conflicting economic interests that it is about to be made a permanent institution. Further, the introduction on October 1st of compulsory insurance against the effects of unemployment constitutes an important advance in social legislation and is likely to find imitators among other countries.

"Let him who leads in industry have the lead; let him whose mental and manual co-operation is indispensable to success in labour have his just reward; give him his proper social care! For this a common loading-line of social burdens is necessary so that fair play may prevail in international competitions."

These words, spoken by Dr. Stresemann at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in the autumn of the present year,

MAMMOTH LINERS.

GIANT SHIPS FOR THE
ATLANTIC.

60,000 "TONNERS."

Plans for mammoth liners are being matured by two companies—the Cunard and the White Star lines. According to the figures mentioned they will be the largest ships in the world.

It is stated by the *Daily News* that the White Star line has actually placed an order with Harland and Wolff, the famous shipbuilding firm of Belfast.

Although particulars of the vessels have not yet been revealed, it is known that she will be larger than the *Majestic*, which is 56,550 tons, and at present the biggest ship afloat. Mr. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, which operates the White Star Line, has let it be known that the new vessel will have a greater length than that of the *Majestic*, which is 956 feet from stern to stern. The extreme length of the new ship may therefore approach 1,000 feet.

A fact not hitherto disclosed is that she will be driven by internal combustion engines. That oil motors should have been chosen to drive the world's largest ship in preference to steam turbines is a signal triumph for the Diesel system.

The largest motor ship so far built is the Italian liner *Augustus*, of 33,000 tons, but the tonnage of the new White Star motor liner may be nearly twice as great.

No information as to her speed is available, but apparently it will not be remarkably high. The keel is to be laid at Queen's Island, Belfast, as soon as one of the big shipways becomes vacant. The laying down of this vessel will be an event of outstanding importance in the history of shipbuilding.

The Cunard Plans.

So far as the other Company is concerned, the *Westminster Gazette* understands that a meeting of the Cunard Line authorities is to be held in Liverpool to discuss the construction of a 60,000 ton, 1,000 feet long luxury liner for the American passenger service.

Sir Alfred Booth, director and chairman of the line and two other high officials arrived recently to attend the gathering, which will hear all the financial and technical details. The vessel will be built on the Clyde or the Tyne.

This move represents the Cunard Line's reply to the challenge which has come from the Continent in the North Atlantic trade. It also indicates a conviction, expressed by one of the Cunard Line officials, that the passenger traffic will continue to expand.

From the engineering point of view the plan is of vital interest, as experts had expressed the view that the limit of bigness had been reached in shipbuilding, and that a 1,000 foot vessel would break its back.

The cost of such a vessel will be between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000.

International competition among the big European shipping firms has been growing more and more acute. The chief object is to capture the "luxury" passenger trade—notably that of the North Atlantic.

No Continental company has as yet a vessel that equals the *Majestic* or *Berengaria* in size, although some of their new ships have taken them into the 40,000-ton class.

The Biggest Vessels.

The biggest merchant vessels in the world to-day are:—

	Tons.
<i>Majestic</i>	56,551
<i>Leviathan</i>	54,282
<i>Berengaria</i>	52,226
<i>Olympic</i>	46,439
<i>Aquitania</i>	45,647
<i>Ile de France</i>	43,500
<i>Paris</i>	34,569
<i>Homeric</i>	34,351

Until recently not a word of any European language appeared on Afghanistan's numerous issues of postage stamps, but on a new series, the words "Postage-Afghanistan" appear in addition to the native inscriptions, an alteration which may be taken as a compliment to England. The value of the new stamps is expressed in "pools," 50 of which are equivalent to 33 of the "paisa," the unit of currency shown on earlier stamps.

form the leitmotiv of German social policy, a policy aiming at the improvement of the social status of the labouring classes of Germany and, indeed, of the civilized world as a whole. Such a policy involves the adoption of the Locarno principle, not merely in political affairs, but also, and in no less degree, in matters of industry and commerce.

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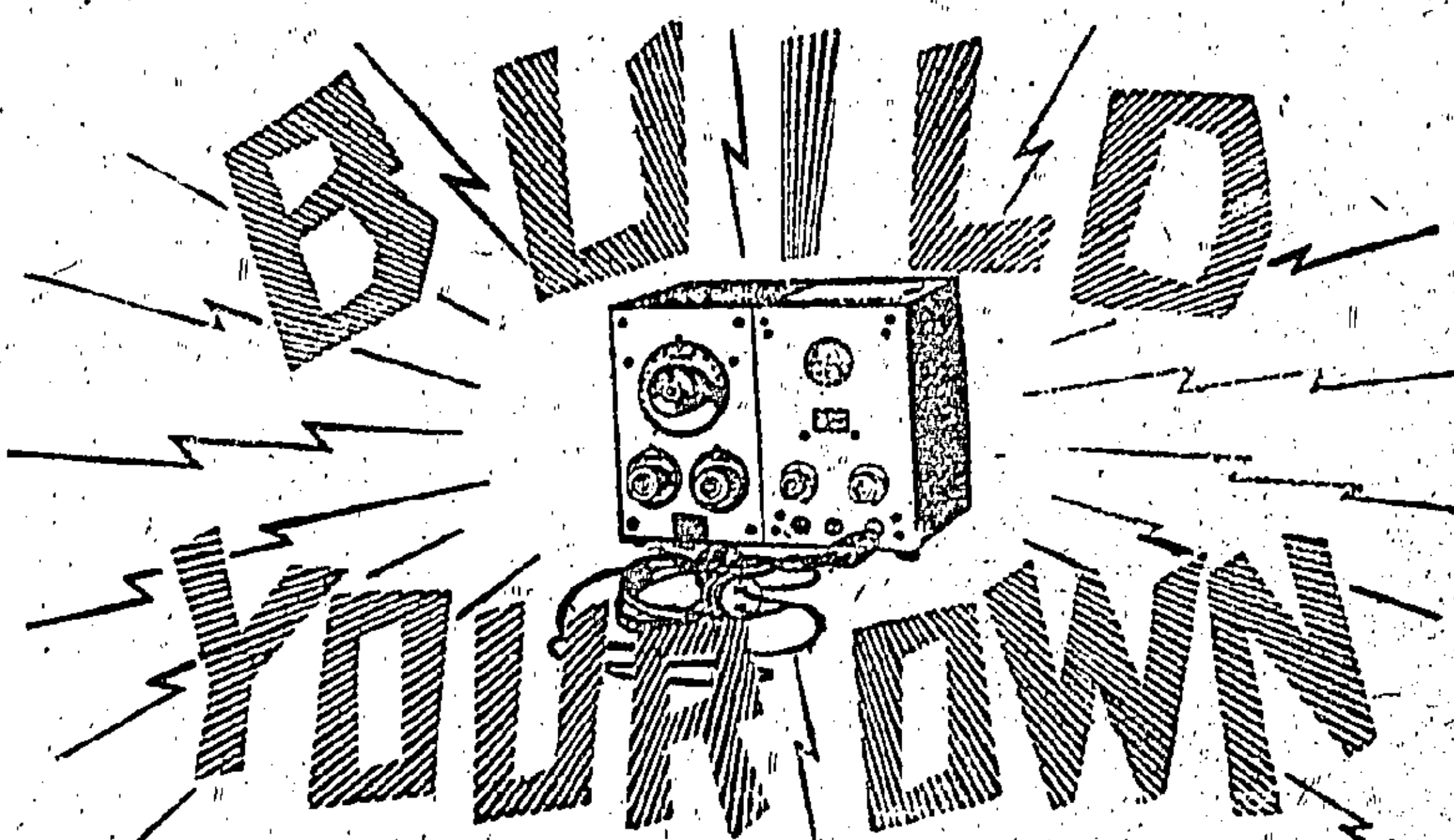
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The Very Idea!

A traveller was making his way along a country road, when he came across an old stone-breaker. Addressing the man, he asked how long it would take him to get to the next village; but the man went on working, neither speaking nor looking up.

The traveller, thinking the old fellow was deaf, went on his way. He had not gone far when he heard the stone-breaker calling after him:—"Hey, mister! Come back, come back."

The traveller returned, when the old man said, "I'll take you just twenty minutes to get into the village."

"Why didn't you tell me that when I asked you?" remonstrated the traveller.

"How did I know how fast you was going to walk till I saw you?" retorted the old man.

Take, O take those lips away.

That just now I sought to kiss.

Otherwise I never may seek again that longed for bliss.

And go easy with the "stick,"

With the "stick!"

You put it on too thick,

Heaps too thick.

"I am not going to prison. Such rot, I never heard such a thing in my life. I will pay a fine, but I am not going to prison," exclaimed a woman named Adelaide Plaster, Shillingstone, when she was sentenced at Christchurch to four months' hard labour for stealing 4½ pints of milk, valued at 11½d., by milking a cow in a field.

She said in evidence that she had milked the cow for fun.

The prosecutor stated that this was the sixth time he had discovered that his cows had been milked by unauthorised persons.

The Chairman of the Bench said the accused had rendered herself liable to a fine of £100, or six months' hard labour. It was a mean theft.

Lord Justice Atkin in an agricultural case in the Court of Appeal: There are many people in the country who would rather see a good bullock than a good picture.

Judge Snagge, at Bow County Court, of two talkative women: Is this perpetual motion?

Woman, at Willesden: My husband told me he was working overtime, but I knew better. He went out in his best clothes.

Man, at Feltham: He was facing the cross-roads, Solicitor: That is impossible: There are four cross-roads.

Mr. Hay Halkett, Marlborough-street magistrate: The most dangerous time for a woman to take to drink is between the ages of forty and fifty.

Judge Balfour, to a barrister at Clerkenwell County Court: My mind does not work on the same lines as yours, and I am deeply grateful to Providence for it. Barrister: And I am even more grateful than you are.

Judge—"Have you anything to offer to the Court before sentence is passed on you?"

Prisoner—"No, Judge. I had ten dollars, but my lawyer took that."

The class had been told beforehand by their master: "Don't answer unless you are almost certain your answer is correct."

"Now, tell me, said the inspector, 'who was the mother of our great Scottish hero, Robert Bruce?'"

He pointed to the top boy, then round the class. There was no answer. Then at last the teacher of that class leaped with joy. The boy who was standing at the very foot had held up his hand.

"Well, my boy," said the inspector encouragingly, "who was she?"

"Please sir, Mrs. Bruce."

The Prince of Wales knitted a silk stocking during his visit to the Armistice Week exhibition of disabled ex-Service men's work at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Private Jack Evans, of the Eastbourne Hosiery Industry, was showing him a stocking-knitting machine, when the Prince asked if he might work it. Seating himself at the machine, the Prince vigorously turned the handle, and remained at work until he had made half a silk stocking.

While the Prince was inspecting some bags he was shown a Boston grip. He opened the bag, peered beneath its folds, and asked:—"Since this has an American name, where is the false bottom for the whisky bottle?"

Lawyer: Then you say that this man was drunk?

Witness: I do not. I merely say that he sat in his car for three hours in front of an excavation waiting for the light to turn green.

THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.**RATES OF PAY WHEN CALLED OUT.****RESIGNATION RULES.**

The Governor-in-Council has made the following regulations under the Hongkong Police Reserve Ordinance:

Every person desirous of becoming a member of the Reserve shall make application to the Captain Superintendent of Police in accordance with the form in the Appendix to these Regulations.

Every member of the Reserve who is desirous of resigning from the Reserve shall give one month's notice in writing to the Captain Superintendent; provided that:—(1) no such notice shall be given while the Reserve is called out for active service; (2) it shall be lawful for the Captain Superintendent to dispense with the notice in such cases as he may deem proper.

Members of the Reserve shall be entitled to pay only during such period as the Reserve shall be called out.

All officers of the Reserve above the rank of sergeant shall be entitled to pay for the full period during which the Reserve is called out. Such pay shall be as follows:—Deputy Superintendent at the rate of £140 per month; Assistant Superintendent at the rate of £120 per month; Chief Inspector at the rate of £100 per month; Inspector at the rate of £80 per month; Sub-Inspector at the rate of £60 per month.

All members below the rank of Sub-Inspector shall be entitled to pay when the Reserve is called out but only for the days on which they are actually employed on duty. Such pay shall be as follows:—Sergeant, \$3.50 per day; Lance-Sergeant, \$2.50 per day; Constable, \$1.00 per day.

BETTER TRADE OUTLOOK.**ENCOURAGING SIGNS.**

London, Dec. 30. A more encouraging note is struck in official quarters regarding the trade outlook for Great Britain than has been the case for some time past.

Reports available for guidance indicate that following the disastrous period in 1926, when the prolonged industrial troubles caused a serious setback to the trade of the country and the few months of stagnation which were experienced this year after the accumulation of old orders had been worked off, signs of improvement became apparent about last August. The volume of exports of British produce and manufactures in the year 1926 marked the culmination of one of the greatest periods of trade expansion in the economic history of the country. Yet the volume for the first nine months of 1927 was 77.4 per cent. of that period in 1926. The falling off in volume needs also to be qualified by the consideration that any given quantity of textile goods now exchanges for more of other goods than before the war, cotton, wool, silk and flax having all advanced notably in price as compared with raw materials in general.—*British Wireless.*

SCHOOLBOYS ON TOUR.**ON VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.**

London, Dec. 30. To 43 public schoolboys who left London to-day for a three months' trip to South Africa, the Prince of Wales sent a special message. He said:—"Your tour will be full of interest and I think you are very fortunate at the outset of your careers to have an opportunity of gaining first-hand knowledge of one of our great Dominions. I shall be interested on your return home to hear from the Committee an account of your tour."

The boys, whose ages range from seventeen to nineteen, were those selected by the Schools Empire Tour Committee.—*British Wireless.*

MORE GOLD FOR U.S.A.**SHIPMENTS FROM CANADA.**

New York, Dec. 30. Stimulated by the discount on the Canadian dollar more gold is returning to America from Canada, the Bank of Montreal in New York receiving another shipment of \$2,000,000 making \$4,000,000 consigned to it and a total of \$5,500,000 since the recent movement from Canada to New York began.—*Reuter's American Service.*

FORCED LANDING IN DESERT.**FATE OF IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LINER.****A FRUITLESS SEARCH.**

Baghdad, Dec. 30. The air liner with the mails failed to arrive last night from Cairo, and a wireless was received from the Pilot saying that he had been forced to land in the desert 200 miles from Baghdad.

Another Imperial Airways machine went from Baghdad early in the morning and was unable to find the missing aeroplane at the position indicated. The search was resumed in the afternoon by a machine piloted by Captain Warner, whose wife was a passenger in the missing liner, which is believed to have descended in an area populated by a wild Arab tribe.—*Reuter.*

THE POLISH DEBT.**HALF YEAR'S PAYMENT TO BRITAIN.**

London, Dec. 30. It is learned that on Monday next the Polish Government will pay to the British Treasury £175,156, representing half a year's payment on the Polish relief debt.—*British Wireless.*

KILLING OF CATS.**VETERINARY SURGEON FINED.**

Richard Johnson, Sargeant, a veterinary surgeon, of Stoke Road, Guildford, Surrey, was fined £10, with 10 guineas costs, at Guildford recently on a summons for causing unnecessary suffering to two cats by unreasonably killing them in an improper manner on October 7.

For the prosecution it was stated that Sargeant had some cats to destroy, and took them in a chloroform box to the local dust destructor for incineration. When he opened the box a newspaper covering was moving, and though something was alive, and though he tried to get on its feet, and went on struggling for some time, Sargeant then got a sledge hammer and killed it.

It was submitted that cruelty was caused by the "unreasonable killing," and the method of chloroforming a cat as a preliminary to taking it to the destructor was grossly negligent.

Expert evidence was given that not more than one cat should be chloroformed in a box of the size of that produced. It was stated that Sargeant served in the R.A.V.C. during the war. In November 1926 he was appointed veterinary inspector for the borough of Guildford, and was also appointed to carry out official duties in connexion with the Guildford and district slaughter for unwanted cats and kittens.

Sargeant stated that he had to kill about 600 cats in the year. These two cats were in the chloroforming box at least half an hour before he took them to the destructor. When he got to the destructor he found they were breathing, and killed them with a hammer—the quickest and most painless death that could be given them.

Counsel for the defence said they would give formal notice in time to appeal.

A BIG WATERFRONT FIRE.**CLYDE LINER "SENECA" DESTROYED.****£300,000 DAMAGE.**

New York, Dec. 30. At Hoboken, New Jersey, fire swept two blocks of buildings on the Hudson waterfront, and burned the Clyde liner "Seneca" to the water's edge, and destroyed two piers and several barges. The damage is estimated at \$300,000.—*Reuter's American Service.*

A Petrol Explosion.

Later. All the resources of the fire department, aided by fireboats and volunteers, fought the flames which started on the pier and spread. The Captain and First Mate of the s.s. Seneca were compelled to slide down a rope to escape from the flames.

It is believed that the fire was caused by an explosion of petrol on the pier.—*Reuter's American Service.*

"RED" SUSPECTS.**ALL DEPORTED FROM HONGKONG.**

On enquiries this morning, we learn that the 250 Chinese arrested as suspected "Reds" on their arrival in the Colony from Canton during the anti "Red" coup, have all been deported from the Colony.

They were given the choice of destination, and were dispersed in batches along the coast, the greater number preferring to land at Swatow.

WOMEN NOT TO WIND CLOCKS.**A POST OFFICE REGULATION.**

Women either cannot or are not to be trusted to wind clocks. That seems to be the view of the General Post Office.

This revelation is made in one of the technical books of the Department ("Clocks and Time Distribution.") Stationery Office, 1s. 8d. which buries in a mass of engineering language much information about the extraordinary clocks and watches provided for the official use of the G. P. O.

It is laid down that the winding of clocks is to be done as far as possible by officers of the department, but "if for any reason, such as the fact that only female officers are employed, it is not practicable for the winding to be done by the Post Office staff."

There is a wonderful calculation used in timing trunk telephone calls which, as illustrated in the book, seems to produce enough evidence to confound any subscriber who protests that he has "not had his three minutes."

Greenwich time signals go out automatically every hour every day from the Observatory. The signals pass over underground wires to the Central Telegraph Office, where a chronophore control clock operates the necessary contacts, and they pass thence all over England, Scotland, and Wales.

"It used to be the rule," said a clock-maker to a *Daily Mail* reporter, "that only fitter wound the clock, but that is now out of date. Nowadays most clocks are very easy to wind and women can do it very well. If they are capable of looking after the delicate watches they wear, they need have no fear of handling such a sturdy bit of mechanism as the modern clock."

100 CIGARS FOR \$72,000.**SWINDLER WHO GOT A POOR REWARD.**

Stories of famous crimes and criminals are excellently told by ex-Chief Inspector Gough, of the C.I.D., in a book of reminiscences called "From Kew Observatory to Scotland Yard." Mr. Gough, who began as a boy at Kew Observatory, was concerned in unravelling the sensational bank frauds by Goudie, the young bank clerk who, by means of forged cheques, swindled banks out of nearly £170,000.

Goudie, says Mr. Gough, was a decent, quiet-spoken fellow enough, certainly the very opposite of the popular conception of a criminal.

Mr. Gough and a colleague escorted Goudie to Liverpool after his arrest. After we were comfortably settled he says, I produced a cigar. Goudie was enjoying himself with a cheap cigarette. Suddenly he looked up. That's a nice cigar you're smoking, he said quietly.

Do you like cigars? I inquired. But he allowed the question to go by default. Instead, he said, "I'll tell you something rather funny in connexion with cigars. Upon one occasion I owed Stiles and Kelly £400—or they said I did, which amounted to the same thing."

Goudie's Story.

Stiles and Kelly were two of the group who made a tool of Goudie, and they had £72,000 of the "swag." This gives point to Goudie's story, which continues thus:—

Anyway, I called at the restaurant where they were dining to pay over the money. By this time, I was so much in their hands—that they made no bones about keeping me cooling my heels in the vestibule for half an hour or so before they told the waiter to show me in to them.

By the time this happened they had reached the coffee stage, and Stiles was smoking an expensive cigar about nine inches long. After I had handed over the cheque I commented on its aroma.

Do you smoke cigars? Giles inquired.

No, I said. I can't afford them. I smoke nothing but Woodbines.

I suppose the answer must have rather staggered him, because just for a moment he didn't say anything at all—he just looked. Then, quite suddenly, he burst out:—

"I'll tell you what! I'll make you a present of a hundred!"

And, believe me or not, Goudie added, that was all I had out of £72,000.

Mr. Gough adds that for all practical purposes this statement was literally true, and was proved in evidence at the trial.

Goudie, who was defended by Mr. F. E. Smith—now the Earl of Birkenhead—and Mr. E. G. Hemmings, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, but he did not live so long.

Kelly and Stiles, who had the £72,000, got off with two years.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?**TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.**

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

- 1 Where are these places which have been referred to in "Daily Express" news items within the last two or three days: Tangier; Warsaw; Karachi; Bern; Belgrade?
- 2 What is the recognised length of a Rugby football pitch?
- 3 What is the purpose of the flight on which Sir Alan Cobham embarked a few weeks ago?
- 4 Who composed these musical works: "Merrie England"; "The Submerged Cathedral"; "Moonlight Sonata"; "1812"; "Post and Peasant"?
- 5 What is meant by "taking silk"?
- 6 What rank do the following hold respectively: Sir William Robertson; Earl Beatty; Sir Robert Baden-Powell; John Buchan, M.P.?
- 7 With what nations are the following coins identified: Pasata; pfennig; guilder; lira; anne; kronor; luit; centime?
- 8 Is an employer bound to give a servant a "character" on the termination of his employment?
- 9 Name the longest note used in musical composition.
- 10 Who is the general secretary of the Trade Union Congress?
- 11 What is Complut?
- 12 With which of the arts are the following connected: Sir Edward Elgar; John Massfield; Sir Frank Dickson; Dr. Robert Bridges; A. J. Mannings; Sir George Frampton?

HONGKONG CHAFF

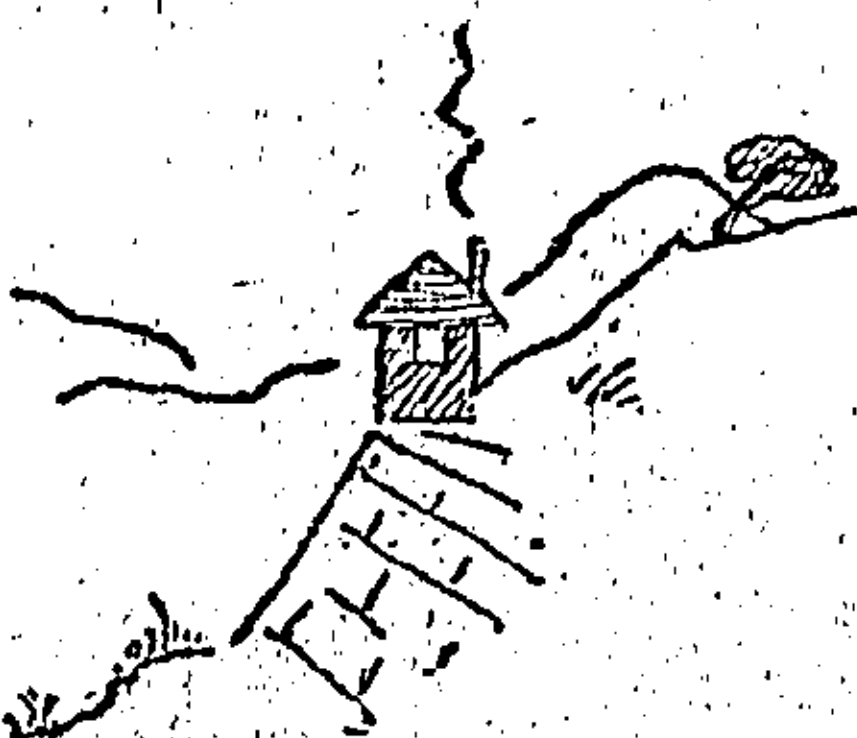
By B. R.-B.

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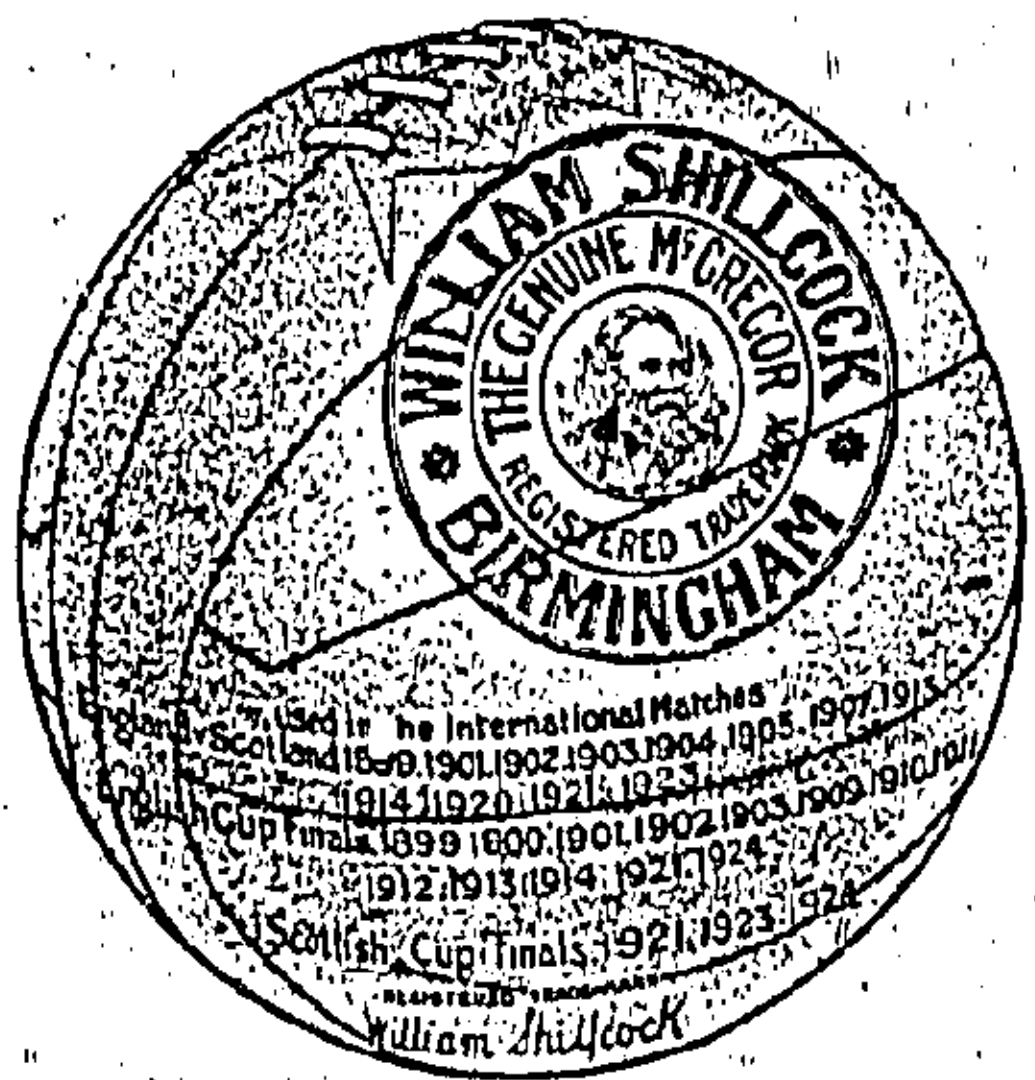
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RIFLE SHOOTING.

INTERESTING MATCH AT TAIKOO RANGE.

A very interesting team shoot took place at the Taikoo Rifle Range.

Shooting representatives from the various Military and Navy Rifle Clubs in the Colony were present, together with a number of members from the Taikoo Rifle Club, and teams were selected on the Range. Among the spectators present were Messrs. H. W. Robertson, N. S. Brown, D. Templeton, K. E. Greig, W. J. Hill and A. Davidson.

The shoot resulted in a win for team "B," the following being the scores.

	Yards.			
Team "A"	200	500	600	Total
Proven	33	32	33	98
Willott	30	32	29	91
Macindoe	27	35	24	86
Grimshaw	27	30	23	80
Wallace	30	24	25	79
Swan	26	24	27	77
Leahy	19	30	27	76
Eldridge	25	26	24	75
Metcalfe	28	29	18	75
Fitches	23	26	20	69

		Yards.			
Team "B"	200	500	600	Total	
Barber	31	31	29	91	
Slater	30	33	28	91	
Barham	32	25	32	90	
Summers	29	29	30	88	
Lyle	28	32	24	84	
McLennan	27	31	25	83	
Hoare	26	30	26	82	
Walmesley	25	27	27	79	
Maxwell	23	27	21	71	
McKay	23	28	20	71	
Total	274	294	262	830	

HOCKEY.

The following team has been chosen to represent the Club in a hockey match against the Queen's Regiment on the U.S.R.C. ground on Wednesday afternoon next at 1.45 p.m.:

W. J. Lockhart Smith; J. E. Henry, D. Lyon; L. M. S. Lloyd, A. A. Dand (Capt.), J. E. Noronha; G. B. Slipper, F. G. Wheeler, E. L. Sim, W. Woodward and B. D. Evans.

The Hamilton-Smith collection of war medals and decorations realised more than £20,000 at Messrs. Glendinning's auction-rooms, Argyle-street, W.

INTERPORT CRICKET.

INTERESTING SINGAPORE COMMENT.

In the course of a leading article on Interport cricket, the *Straits Times* says:

Shortly before Sir Hugh Clifford, arrived in this country we expressed some alarm at a reported utterance of his in Colombo, in which His Excellency said that in the days when he knew Malaya it was the custom for cricket teams "periodically" to visit Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama on the one side and Colombo on the other, and he personally thought that "much might be gained by reviving this ancient practice." We favoured the view that the exigencies of work in these competitive days made it impracticable to send teams away more than once in about three years, and gave voice to the opinion that the advent of a Governor who advocated many such journeys would not be welcomed by employers. Evidently, however, Sir Hugh was not to be taken too seriously on that occasion, for, while a keen supporter of all sport, he has not urged the frequent despatch of "Malayan" teams on Eastern tours, while both by precept and personal example he preaches the virtues of hard work. There has, however, been one cricket visit to Hongkong since Sir Hugh came, and the somewhat ill-natured criticism which the selection of that team provoked in certain quarters is still fresh in the public memory.

We confess to a good deal of sympathy with the view expressed by a Hongkong writer that interport cricket corresponds very closely with country house cricket at home, and, that being so, it is quite reasonable for the selection of a team to follow certain lines. The invitation was sent to the Singapore Cricket Club, and, according to our Hongkong contemporary "as it was impossible to raise a Singapore Cricket Club side, it was decided to select a team from men eligible for membership of the club." To this also there could be no particular objection, but the critics pointed out that it was wrong to christen such a team "Malaya"—a label attached spontaneously by the Press rather for the sake of convenience than to seek to convey the impression that the team claimed to be representative.

The team was soundly beaten—just as was the Hongkong team which visited Malaya last year—so the critics were provided with plenty of material for more letters of the "I told you so" variety. While not agreeing that a team differently selected would certainly have fared better, we are quite prepared to admit that, if interport matches are to be taken with the grim earnestness which some people advocate, teams should in future be selected by a representative body. There will, however, always be the difficulty that, even if expenses are paid, as it is now advocated should be the rule, it will not invariably follow that the men selected will be able to get away for these long trips, for business claims always have to come first. In any case the matter will not have to be considered for a considerable time, for the sending of a team to Hongkong will not need to occupy attention before three years have elapsed.

Meanwhile Hongkong is, we hope, to pay another visit to Malaya. Conditions will then be reversed, and, while all available talent will be available locally, the visitors are very likely to be at less than their best, possible strength. Malaya will then be in a position to field representative sides and sides picked from certain interests, so that the various opponents in the controversy will be satisfied. With that remark we can safely leave cricket controversies alone for many months to come.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

HAYNES CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. L. E. Haynes, the principal witness for the prosecution in the case in which James Christie with an alleged morphia deal was closely cross-examined by Mr. Gordon Leask defending, when the case was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy. Mr. T. H. King prosecuted.

Witness said, in reply to Mr. Leask that he had been a private tutor since April or May last. Two months ago he was a schoolmaster, with permission to teach private pupils but was no longer so employed. He was given notice at St. Joseph's College on November 25. He denied that he received the notice the day after he had given evidence against the defendants at the previous hearing.

Mr. Leask pressed witness on the point and witness asked whether Mr. Leask was suggesting that he (witness) was trying to evade the point.

Mr. Leask said that was what he was doing.

Witness said he emphatically denied it. He went on to repeat that the date was November 29.

When questioned again as to whether he received notice from the College the day after he had given evidence, his Worship intervened saying it was a matter of record.

In questioning witness as to his living at the King Edward Hotel Mr. Leask said:—Do you know my firm wrote you a letter there yesterday and the hall porter said you were not living there?—Yes, I left yesterday.

Might I ask where you are staying now?—At the Carlton Hotel.

His Worship asked whether the questions were really important and Mr. Leask, in answering in the affirmative, said it all went to credit and credibility.

Circus Performance.

In reply to further questions witness said he left St. George's Hotel because Mr. Leask's circus performance seriously embarrassed him financially and he was unable to pay his bills.

Mr. Leask:—I beg your pardon, my circus performance?—

His Worship:—You had not sufficient money to pay your bills?—Yes.

Mr. Leask:—And I think you were allowed to leave because you represented to the managers that as soon as this case had ended and you received your prize money you would be able to pay?—That I emphatically deny.

Mr. Leask:—I don't wish to bring the lady up here to refute you. Just think again.—I deny it.

Mr. Leask pressed the question but witness continued to deny it. He explained that he had not been on speaking terms with the managers for weeks. The reason why he left was because he received a letter from a firm of local solicitors, requesting him to vacate his room if he did not pay the bill. He promptly gave up the room.

Mr. Leask went on to question witness at some length with regard to the date on which Christie left Shanghai and their meeting in the King Edward Hotel. Also as to how they got together in the Hotel, and subsequent meetings. Christie then told him that he was in Hongkong on big business and that might have been anything.

When he came to know Blumh witness took him to be someone interested in the arms deal. Blumh was never at any time introduced to witness as an oil man. He had never heard the word oil mentioned in connexion with the case until he heard it in Mr. Lindell's court. Witness was told it would be worth his while to introduce a buyer for morphia.

He first heard of Christie in September 1924 and he had heard Christie say he had been on the China coast for 28 years. Witness considered that under the special circumstances it was reasonable for Christie to come to him, a schoolmaster, to find people who would traffic in illegal contraband.

The special circumstances were that Christie knew that his friends in London had succeeded in roping witness into a swindle and they thought they could do the same again.

Leask in any way, but arising out of that question he had documents which he was prepared to show to his Worship, but which he did not desire to make public.

His Worship intimated that he did not wish to see them at the moment and Mr. Leask confessed that perhaps he was at fault.

Witness admitted that 85 per cent of the conversation on November 5 related to arms, but he would not go further and say that that applied to all their meetings. Arms, he said, were not discussed when the buyer, acting for the police, was present.

Witness denied that he reported to the police because he was not allowed to enter an arms deal. The morphia was first mentioned at a meeting on November 5.

Witness was referred to two prices which were stated, five thirty or five forty. He said he took it to mean \$530 or \$540 as the purchase price. He did not think it would be \$5.30 or \$5.40 as they were dealing in drugs.

Was It Oil?

Mr. Leask, in repeating the question, remarked they had only witness's word that they were dealing in drugs.

His Worship:—It might have been oil.

Mr. Leask:—That is my point.

Witness said the prices could have meant what Mr. Leask suggested but they did not. He admitted that he heard Blumh, in giving evidence in the other court, speak of a drop in the price of oil on November 10 or 11 of \$2 to about \$3.50.

After being asked questions as to whether he had any knowledge of a man named Gorgie in Shanghai, witness was questioned about the meeting between the parties at noon on November 8. Morphia was mentioned at that interview.

Witness was referred to a telegram received from Shanghai reading "overstocked. M. 540 dollars H. K." which he took to be the price of morphia. The wire which that telegram answered was addressed to Thatcher and concerned 600 cases of Long Light.

Witness said he had a rifle from the Volunteers, which he would agree with Mr. Leask was a Lee Metford. The first defendant asked him about that rifle.

Mr. Leask remarked that at the previous hearing witness had said the second defendant asked about it.

His Worship asked if that was a matter of importance as it was on the record.

Mr. Leask replied that it was rather a wide discrepancy which went to credit.

Referring to the oil question Mr. Leask asked whether the name of Thatcher was mentioned as a person interested in Blumh's oil business in Hongkong. Witness replied in the negative. He had been in Shanghai for some years but he did not know the name of Thatcher and Company.

Question with regard to the conversation which he took down in shorthand on a postcard on the telephone while speaking to Christie witness said he had heard Blumh say at the previous hearing that it was he and not Christie who was speaking, but he (witness) did not believe that.

Mr. Leask:—Are you speaking that truth yourself now?—Yes. In spite of the defendants having entirely different accents, witness asserted he was satisfied that it was Christie speaking.

After cross-examination with regard to bona fides with regard to bank references, witness denied Christie pressed for these in order to guarantee goods obtained either by himself or Blumh. Questioned with regard to the \$1,000 deposit demanded from the buyer by Christie, his Worship said his note was that it was required for expenses in Shanghai.

Mr. Leask expressed himself as satisfied with that nothing.

Official Receiver Demand.

Witness denied that he had asked Christie for \$100 because of an intimation from the Official Receiver. Within the last two months he had heard from the Official Receiver in respect of the Cafe Parisien bankruptcy. That demand was for about \$83. He denied that he had asked Christie for money in that particular matter.

Mr. Leask:—I put it to you that you would get \$100 if you could get \$1,000 deposit out of the buyer with which you would pay the Official Receiver?—Certainly not.

In answer to further questions witness said that up to a certain point he believed that Christie could deliver samples but he had no views with regard to Blumh.

With regard to the last meeting at which the police suddenly broke in witness did not notice whether any particular goods were discussed as he was excited. The weight 10 kilos was mentioned, but he did not say that he definitely heard the description of morphia.

Witness was further questioned with regard to writing books. He said he had published some pamphlets. He admitted that he had once proposed to publish a book

in Shanghai but it was never published because the whole thing was a joke.

Mr. Leask:—It was no joke when the British Consul took it up was it?—The British Consul took it up?

I am saying so.—It is the first I have heard of it absolutely. Witness went on to explain that it was the sequel to fatuous remarks that were passed when he was fighting his case against the Shanghai Mercury. He obtained about 20 copies solely for the purpose of giving to his friends.

Mr. Leask, referring to an advertisement handed to witness:—Do you mean to say that was not a genuine advertisement?—Certainly not.

Even to the extent of books you claim to be the author of?—Two books were published.

Referring to one heading "En-avers Enterprise" witness said in reply to questions that Mr. Enever was a London Company promoter. Sentenced to Gaol.

Mr. Leask:—Were you not his secretary in connexion with some bogus companies?—Yes, of companies which turned out to be bogus. Witness admitted that he got into trouble over it and was sentenced to imprisonment. The charge was similar to the present one, conspiracy to defraud.

Mr. Leask explained that the bogus businesses were to float companies in which people were induced to invest and to get people jobs. Ex-officers were sent out here but did not get jobs. In fact, added Mr. Leask, it was a conspiracy to defraud ex-officers.

Witness did not contradict. Witness explained that he left the Shanghai Mercury because of a quarrel over an article he wrote. It was not a question of money. Christie was introduced to witness as Knight.

Mr. Leask:—You were known as "Leslie the liar."

Witness replied that that was a nick name in a poker school where they all had such names.

Witness continued that in Shanghai he went to Christie's house at 10 Park Lane to get \$30 because Christie had cashed a cheque at a compradore's shop which had been dishonoured and witness was being bothered for the money. He had borrowed Christie's typewriter once but had never borrowed money.

Witness denied that on June 9 or 10, 1925 he had serious trouble with the P. and O. bank. He had a letter from them asking him to close his account but that was on June 26. Questioned with regard to trying to borrow money from Christie to open an account with the Oriental American Bank witness denied that he said to Christie on being refused "I'll never forgive you Jim. I thought we were friends." Witness described that as fiction.

Witness admitted that he had approached an interpreter for a loan of \$4 while the case had been going on.

Mr. Leask said he did not wish to call the man a witness. He asked witness if he did or did not invite that interpreter to his house and raise the question of \$500 involved in starting a new newspaper?

Witness replied he thought Mr. Leask was talking about borrowing money. That incident was not a question of a loan, he explained, but was for parties who might be interested.

A Grudge Alleged.

Mr. Leask:—I put it to you that the reasons for your extraordinary action, a turning informer as you have done are (1) Because of that trouble in Shanghai for which you bear a grudge against Christie. (2) That you saw a chance of getting rich quickly here in an arms deal and were not allowed in, and (3) That you wished to make yourself safe in the eyes of the law after having scribbled down these details of the arms deal and having that paper in your possession.

Witness replied in the negative to all three questions adding that he considered he had done the right thing.

Mr. Leask asked witness what reward he expected to get.

His Worship interposed saying that the question seemed hardly fair.

Mr. King remarked that the witness would be re-imposed as they did not expect his services for nothing.

Mr. Leask said the witness had already named a sum to a person whom he (Mr. Leask) was going to call as a witness.

Answering Mr. King witness said his reports to the police contained no mention of oil and no mention of Thatcher. Witness gave other nicknames used in the poker school at Shanghai, including Sugars the shuffler, Walter the Wangler, and Slingsby the Siltherer.

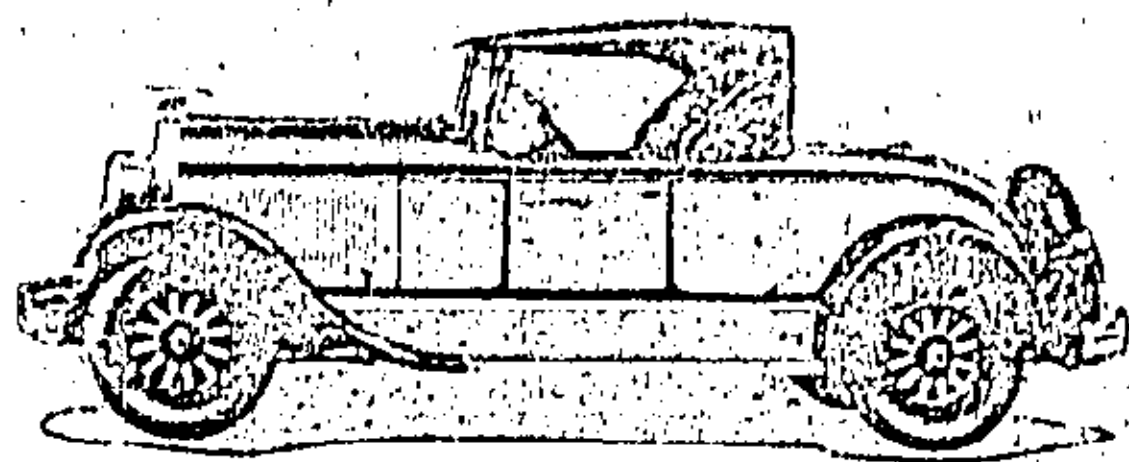
The case was adjourned until this morning.

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—the Beauty, Economy and long life of Chrysler Cars have won them an ever widening acceptance among discriminating motorists, who, nevertheless, appreciate sound value and true economy.



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WOMAN'S WORLD



ELITE STYLES
for—
DAINTY HATS
LOVELY HAND-BAGS
NOVEL FANCY GOODS
A. P. C. Building

A BEAUTY HINT.

HOW TO PREVENT WRINKLES.

A woman can keep her face free from lines and wrinkles until almost any age if she remembers to keep the skin in a good condition by a few common-sense rules.
After the age of twenty-five the natural oils gradually decrease, and the lack of them cause the skin to form lines and furrows. Cream, butter, milk, cheese, olive oil, and cod liver oil are splendid anti-wrinkle foods. Some people are fastidious over oil, but taken in lemon juice the oiliness is eradicated. It should be taken three times daily after meals.

A Substitute for Rain Water.

Rain water is the best for toilet purposes—hard water will soon roughen the fine texture of the complexion. Failing rain water add a teaspoonful of borax to a bowl of water.
Always finish up with a vigorous rinse with cold water, to stimulate the circulation and close the pores.
A skin that has a tendency to line requires feeding with a nourishing cold cream very frequently.

A NEW IDEA.



A charming idea for rejuvenating your last season's gown, by the addition of a large collar and a sash belt and buckle, as illustrated.

THE NEW COLLAR.

FOR YOUR LAST YEAR'S GOWN.

An old dress can be made to look quite chic and smart again by the addition of one of the new large collars. They have a quaint old-world look about them, but many of the newest dresses are modelled on these lines. Such a collar may be made of lace, or georgette, the colour of the gown, and if you add to this an effective pose on the shoulder—very fashionable at the moment, as you know—and a soft sash belt with a buckle, as shown above, you will find that your last year's gown is completely rejuvenated. Transparent or thin and filmy coiffures are to be popular during the forthcoming season. These are a wonderful blessing when it comes to utilising an old evening frock for day wear—especially a black frock. All you need do is to remove the "jig-taws" (otherwise unsuitable ornamentation, such as bead trimming, etc.) from the frock, and then make a loose coat, either of georgette or matching stuff. These look very pretty tied at the neck loosely with narrow black-velvet ribbon and then hanging free, and the sleeves can be wide and floppy or caught in at the wrist, to suit your taste. Such a toilette will look quite pretty and fresh for afternoons, or informal dinners.

Longer Skirts Assured.

It really is true that our knees must now be well covered if we want to be "in the movement." Just an inch or two added, but the difference is already apparent. It is quite probable that we shall have reached the half-way-between-knee-and-ankle length when spring comes again.

YOKE EFFECTS.

HIP LINES ARE CHIC.

Three points of chic determine just how superior a gown is, nowadays—the belt-line, the hemline and the manner of achieving fullness.
There are smart belted gowns and smart bouffant gowns. But the slinky, alluringly feminine gown is the one that has the swathed hip-line of Oriental sinuousness, whether it gets it by genuine yokes, by yoke effects or by tight girdles.
Whether Milady shops, teas, or dances—she is apt to wear a gown with a smart hip-yoke. Suits are introducing them, daytime dresses elaborate them and evening gowns glorify them.

Two Yokes Instead of One!

Pictured to-day is a little suit that makes doubly sure of its yoke. The material is one of the soft novelty homespuns, in browns that express nature itself, with one dash of deep woodland green. The blouse, with its unusual neckline that forms a flat jabot, is of silk, in the woodland green.

The skirt has a fitted yoke that dips to points on each hip. To further emphasize this yoke, the deep box pleats in front are stitched down for four inches, in line with the yoke. The back is plain from the yoke down.
The jacket of this suit is bolero, with its edges dipping to points, too, and it is fastened in front with tricky little buckles. The tendency to use boleros with hip yokes is very new and is important because they bring the hip yokes into prominence as hip-length coats never could.

A Slender Effect.

The evening gown of shell pink satin shown to-day achieves its hip yoke effect by a broad, shaped girdle which snugly outlines the figure and, tying in a chic knot in the front, contributes its circular ends for the front flare. This front fullness is gathered up under the hem, in the "harem style" that corresponds to the swathed hip-line.

This gown slenderizes the figure with its svelte lines and its semi-circular front width which allows freedom of movement but retains the somewhat straight silhouette. The décolletage is just nicely rounded in front and dips to a deep U in the rear.

Sparkling Brilliance.

Gloriously rich and graceful is the third gown to-day which merely simulates the hip-yoke as a gesture to fashion. Nile green and silver-brocade fashions this gown royally, with rippling strands of brilliant flowing from the centre big buckle of brilliants.

Five such strands of brilliants outline a tight hip-line while as many more fall from the centre front to simulate drapes. The even, flared hem-line furthers the illusion of much fullness in this charming gown.
Both the front and the rear of the neck are modestly decolleté.
All three of these frocks are fashioned for the woman of slender or medium proportions. But just because a woman has ample lines she need feel no compunction about wanting a yoke dress. Sometimes a fitted yoke, with a flared lower portion of the skirt will give an attractive dignity and grace to a stout figure.

Yokes Must Be Complimentary.

But the yokes that cut the figure in two, by having materials run crosswise instead of up and down, those that are of contrasting materials or those that are emphasized by gleaming gems and bizarre tracteries should all be avoided.

Chic comes by hip-lines it is true. But they must be complimentary lines or they fail to achieve their purpose.

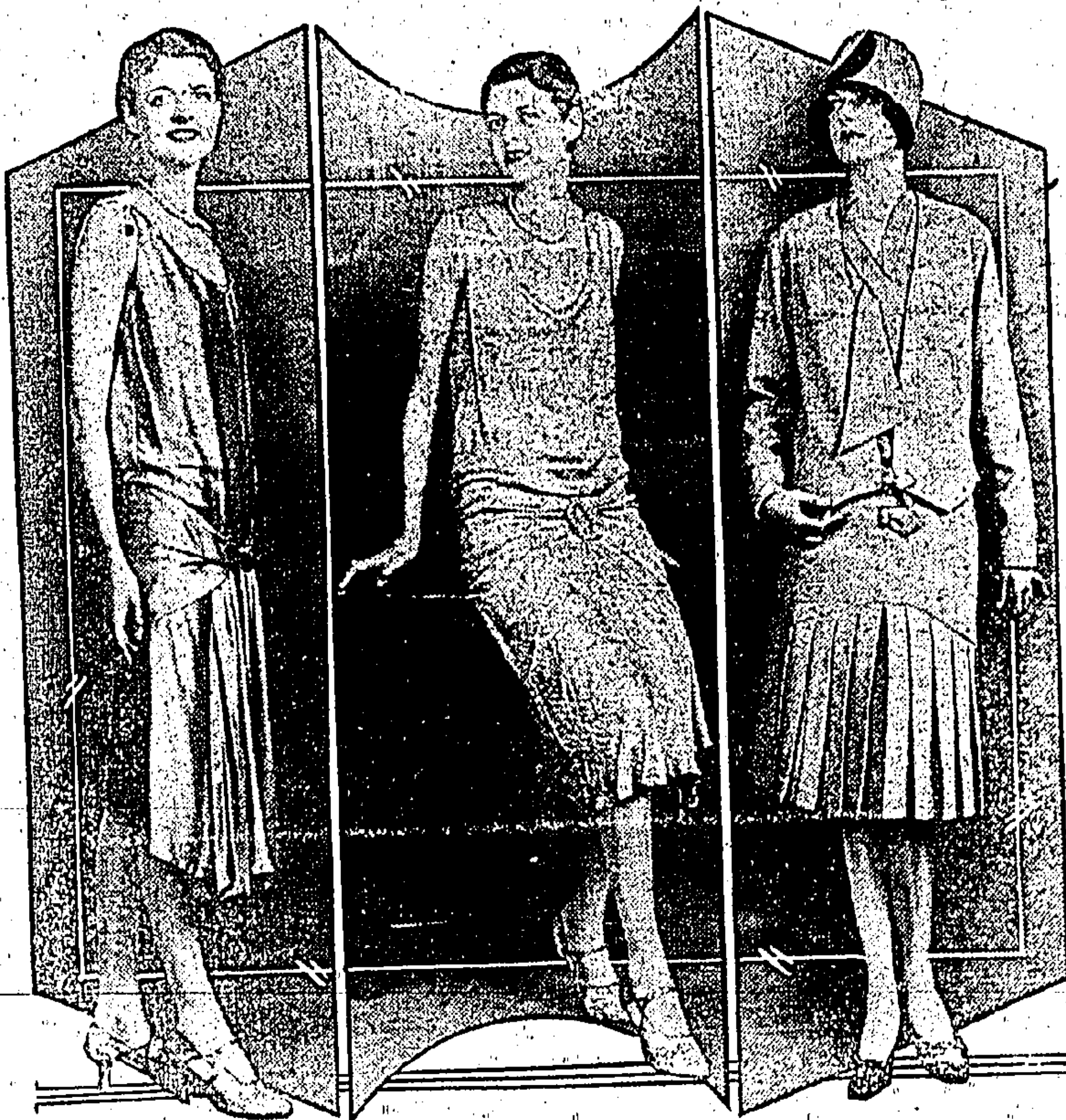
THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

NUT MERINGUES.

Chop as fine as possible four ounces of nuts, hazel nuts preferably, and cut into strips, or chop coarsely another three ounces of nuts; mix these with ten ounces of powdered sugar, beat the whites of four eggs until absolutely stiff, add the sugar and nuts, and mix thoroughly, flavour with a few drops of vanilla essence. Pipe this meringue in little hills, or rocks on a well-greased oven tin or buttered paper, shake over some granulated sugar, and bake in a slow oven for twenty minutes.

YOKES NO FEMINIST SHOULD MIND!

CHIC HIP-LINES, REAL OR SIMULATED THEY FLATTER.



Hip-yokes come by ingenious methods, left to right: shell pink satin has swathed yoke girdle; brocade gown simulates yoke effect by strands of brilliants; and a tweed suit takes a pointed yoke and stitched pleats for double effect.

A VARIETY OF STYLES FOR THE BLONDE.

RUFFLES, TIERS AND FLOUNCES BECOME HER THE MOST.



Pictured above are the kind of clothes a dainty blonde should wear: (left) tiered cardinal red velvet wrap, with yoke and Elizabethan collar shirred, leaving plain discs of polka dot; "old-world beige" is the demure beige chapeau in the centre, with its wreath of autumn leaves most a child's hat; right, dawn pink satin and chiffon imported period gown, with diamante yoke and bow-knot girdle.

Dressing-tables are now made with deep cavities in the centre, or they are curved and quite low, but the newest design has a straight chest of drawers, standing not more than two feet from the ground, which is lower and wider than the average. At the back of this is a long, narrow mirror, enabling the owner to see more of herself than she

would in the higher and more of a squat looking-glass. This has been designed for the woman who appreciates painted furniture. It is tinted a "brass" colour, with a pattern of coloured wood cuts running around the edges. The tiny knobs were multi-coloured, and the glass, oddly enough, is enamelled with black.

What is known as a millinery chest is a new and welcome addition to the furniture of a woman's room. Hat boxes are never pretty and always kept in inaccessible places, so that the chest is likely to find favour in feminine circles. At the top are double-doored cupboards with shelves for one's brimmed hats, and below that are three drawers which take pull-ons and the small hats.

LUCKY BLONDE.

CAN WEAR ALMOST ANYTHING.

Blondes come nearer wearing any type of dress, any lines, any colour than either the exotic brunette, or the temperamental Titians.
But there lies the danger. Wearing anything, fairly well, the blonde may forget her birthright. That is to look dainty. She may be five feet tall, or six—as is the beautiful wife of a famous portrait painter—but the blonde must be dainty to be right. Meticulous grooming and careful choice of clothes achieve this.

Be Fussy, Blondes.

Fussy clothes become the blonde more than other women. Such things as ruffles, tiered skirts, flounces and drapes, elaborate lace yokes, tricky little suits, and all the accessories that the feminine heart seems to crave, detract less from a blonde than from any other type of beauty.

Pinks, apparently, were made for blondes, they can do so many things to her. A dawn pink enhances her daintiness and adds a modest note. Rose can make her look like a bewitching sophisticated flirt. But red again makes her demure and dangerous.

Blues are good, from the faintest robin's egg blue to midnight. So are greens. Browns are excellent on the demi-blonde. Greys on others. Lavenders and purples sometimes are a riot on a blonde. But for yellows—the blonde should forego yellows unless she is a honey blonde, when a daffodil yellow sometimes brings out the amber of her eyes and is stunningly lovely.

The evening wrap shown to-day is designed with an eye to blonde feminine fussiness, though it is so skillfully worked that it appears simple. It is a rich cardinal red velvet wrap, fashioned in three tiers, with the yoke and Elizabethan collar shirred tightly, leaving little discs of plain velvet which add a polka dotted motif. It is lined with shell pink erpe and has a spacious pocket inside for the opera glasses, vanity case and what-not a little blonde would need.

The little hat is another example how the simplest apparel the blonde wears may have frills or furbelows added and she can get away with it. The hat is a charming little mushroom import of beige felt. Most women, for a daytime hat, would have only a banding, but our designer chooses an ornate wreath of velvet leaves, in rich, gaudy autumn reds, yellows and browns—and it makes the wearer look demure!

Period Gowns Perfect.

The period gowns, with their tightly fitted bodices and bouffant skirts, are perfect on blondes. Nothing on earth is more dainty or more feminine than the fitted bodice of soft shimmering materials which flare to give the grace and charm of the old-time full skirts.

The evening gown shown to-day is in shell pink, silver and diamante. The little bodice is of satin, fashioned tight, with a quaint pointed yoke of silver spangles and diamante. A bow-knot of similar trimming is worked in the girdle of the bodice, with long streamers of the sparkling ornamentation swinging gracefully.

The bouffant skirt is made in four sections of chiffon, each flaring section double tiered, and all floating softly in rhythmic motion as the wearer dances. No jewels are needed with so dainty a dress as this. More than a tasselled neckline would, in fact, detract from the delicacy of the picture.

For while blondes can wear anything and all the ruffles their hearts desire, the wise blonde knows that the more feminine and child-like she appears, the more appealing she is. And she chooses her dainty costumes accordingly.

Divided Opinions About Picture Frocks.

With regard to the much discussed robe de style, it is interesting to note that the famous woman-dress-maker who has for so long advocated it, in season and out, is this autumn showing a great many draped, often quite short, evening frocks. On the other hand, an equally famous designer, but this time of the male persuasion, is eagerly in favour of the robe de style and entirely opposed to anything approaching shortness of skirt.

NOVELTIES.

IN DAINTY LINGERIE.

Washing satin is one of the most popular materials for lingerie at the moment. White is once again enjoying a vogue, especially when it is trimmed with heavy bands of tinted lace. A sign of the times is the matching negligee which is made straight and usually unlined, with an all-round edging of a similar lace to the one adorning the nightgown.

Straight, untrimmed cami-knickers have a petticoat of pleated lace which is certainly extremely pretty, but altogether diaphanous.

Chiffon ballet drawers with heavily frilled legs, each frill being run with silver or gold thread, are the craze of the moment for evening wear. Accompanying each pair is a shaped brassiere of several thicknesses of material, intended miraculously to hold to the figure with a band of elastic.

VERY CHIC.



Delightful pyjamas made from tussore silk and embroidered in red, blue and gold. The coat has a red chiffon lining which gives it a particularly chic air.

EFFECTIVE PYJAMAS.

AND DAINTY BOUDOIR WRAP.

Whether you are an advocate of pyjamas or not, you will admit that the design here has a certain amount of charm. In the first place, the jumper-like vest has a feminine touch, while the boudoir wrap en suite is cosy and proper enough to satisfy the most critical. The model sketched was in tussore, embroidered in poppy-red, cornflower-blue and gold, and very beautiful it looked. An extra attractive note was the red chiffon lining to the coat, and this could of course be blue instead if you favour a predominance of the latter colour. One should add that the pyjama vest was sleeveless, although there is no absolute reason why it should be—except that it looks so dainty like that.

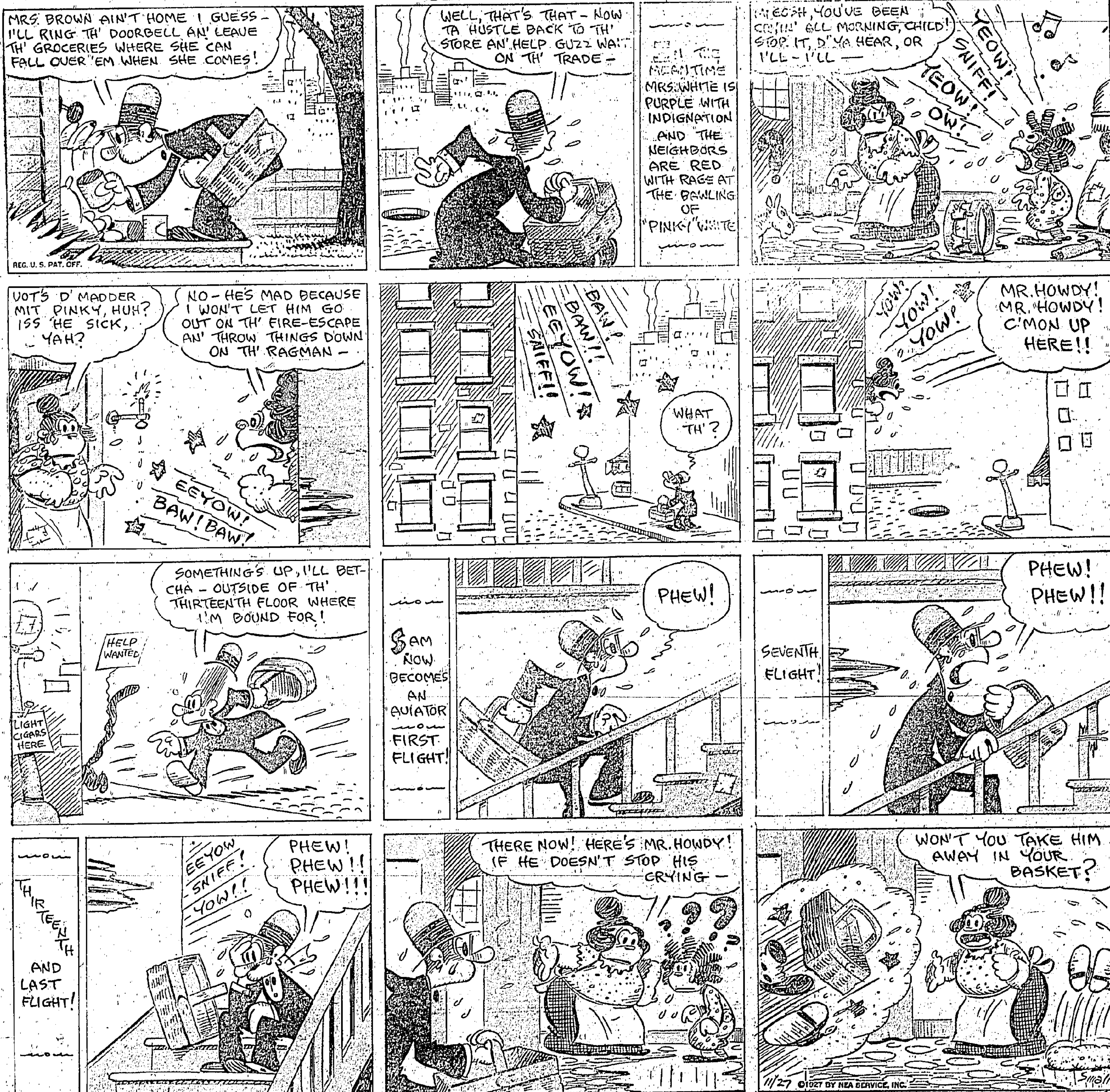
Decorative Tiles.

"Tiles decorated, and fired in an ordinary electric oven, by two London women artists, are much used to decorate the Dutch dresser, and when backed with felt make stands for teapot or flower vase. A topical example is 'Chang', a prancing elephant; the Alsatian design is also in request. Animals in blue and white French Delft look attractive on the open dresser, and tiles from the original Royal Factory at Delft can also be had in vigorous designs."

J. DISRAELI (DIZZY) DUGAN



SALESMAN SAM



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Two days available for sight-seeing in NEW YORK.

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8 A.M. and 2 P.M.
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HONGKONG TO MACAO | MACAO TO HONGKONG

Sunday, 1st January
9.00 a.m. "SUI AN" | 3.00 p.m. "SUI AN"Monday, 2nd January
9.00 a.m. "SUI AN" | 8.00 a.m. "SUI TAI"
2.00 p.m. "SUI TAI" | 3.00 p.m. "SUI AN"SPECIAL EXCURSION RATE \$5.00 RETURN
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S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal 22nd Jan.
S.S. "CITY OF KIMBLEY" ... via Suez Canal 30th Feb.
S.S. "LYCAON" ... via Suez Canal 9th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM" ... via Suez Canal 23rd Mar.
S.S. "RHESUS" ... via Suez Canal 6th Apr.
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal 20th Apr.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owners' option.

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BARCELONA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG
and SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.M.V. "CANTON" ... Loading about 15th February
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SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

M.V. "CANTON" ... 5th January
M.V. "DELHI" ... 18th January
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For further particulars apply to the

GILMAN CO., LTD.
Hongkong.G. E. HUYGEN.
Canton.

DISTILLER CHARGED.

HEAVY FINES FOR DISOBEY-
ING REGULATIONS.

Fines amounting to \$900 were imposed by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon on the proprietor of the Sze Li Woo Distillery of To Kwa Wan, who appeared on charges of (1) unlawfully working his stills at 3.16 a.m. on Sunday, (2) storing 29 jars of intoxicating liquor elsewhere than in a securely locked spirit store, (3) permitting the fermentation of three wooden vats and four kongs of molasses mash elsewhere than in a building constructed to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, and (4) having in his possession on his licensed premises 37½ jars of manufactured or prepared liquor.

A boat woman was charged together with the master of the distillery, the allegations against her being that she did aid and abet in the preparation of the liquor.

Mr. G. R. Sayer, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, conducted the prosecution and Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Sayer said that he proposed withdrawing the charge against the woman who was accordingly discharged.

On the first charge a fine of \$300 was imposed, with fines of \$250 on each of the second and third counts. Remarking that the fourth charge was sufficiently distinct from the other three to warrant a separate fine, his Worship inflicted a fine of \$100 on this charge, ordering the vats, kongs as well as the 37½ jars of wine to be confiscated.

VITRIOL THROWING.

YOUTH FINED FOR DAMAGING
GIRL'S COAT.

After having been committed for trial on a charge of throwing vitriol at a young Chinese girl, attempting to cause her grievous bodily harm, a goldsmith again appeared before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon on a charge of causing damage to the complainant's coat.

It will be remembered that the defendant, who was at a house in Woo Sung Street, was alleged to have been seen throwing a liquid substance at the complainant who was descending the stairs from the house. The defendant was charged with attempting to cause grievous bodily harm to the complainant and was committed for trial by Mr. W. Schofield. However, the case was referred to the Magistrate again, the Crown Solicitor pointing out there was no evidence to substantiate the charge and advised the Police to prefer an indictment of causing wilful damage to the complainant's coat.

His Worship yesterday registered conviction on the new charge and ordered the defendant to pay the complainant \$15 compensation in addition to a fine of \$20.

PROPERTY SALE.

VALUABLE SITE IN CENTRE
STREET SOLD.

Brisk bidding was a feature of the sale of property situated in Centre Street, when put at the China Auction Rooms yesterday by Mr. E. V. M. de Sousa, the sale being concluded at a sum which was \$20,000 above the opening price.

The lot consisted of section A of The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1310 and Subsection 11 of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95 together with the buildings thereon as No. 6, 8, and 10 Centre Street. Those properties are held for the unexpired residues of the term of Nine hundred and ninety nine years from July, 1892. The area of Section A of the Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1310 is about 2100 square feet. Annual Crown Rent about \$17. The area of Subsection 11 of Section A of Marine Lot No. 95 is about 420 square feet. Annual Crown Rent about \$3.50.

There was a fair attendance when the opening price was announced as \$50,000, with bids of \$200 acceptable. The general average of raises were at the minimum, but these were occasionally lifted to \$1,000, which was the maximum of any one bid. The property was eventually knocked down to Mr. Pun Yat Kai for \$71,400.

AFGHAN POLICE
REFORM.BRITISH SYSTEM TO BE
TAKEN AS MODEL.

London, Dec. 30. A party of six Afghans has arrived in London from Kabul to study the organisation and methods of the English police. Early in the New Year they will visit Birmingham as a typical provincial town and later they will return to London to examine the methods of Scotland Yard and to extend their study to the Metropolitan Police system. Tarsi Khan, the Afghan Minister of Kabul, after six months in England, during which time he made himself thoroughly familiar with police organisation, heads the party.—British Wireless.

BRITISH FILMS.

AMERICAN MONEY FOR NEW
COMPANY.

New York, Dec. 30. The United Artists Theatre Circuit, Incorporated has announced that it has arranged to acquire approximately twenty-five per cent. interest in the New Standard Film Company, Limited, a British concern. It appears that the transaction was carried out by Mr. Joseph Schenk, the President of the United Artists, and Lord Ashfield, representing the New Standard Company, but it is stated the British group will retain a controlling interest in the organisation.—Reuter's American Service.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
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The Steamship,

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd January, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underinsured on or before the 15th January, 1928, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd January, 1928, at 10 a.m. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents.
Hongkong, December, 27, 1927.

RUBBER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS AND
DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following quotations and dividends on Rubber and Mining Shares:

Quotations.

Allenbya \$ 3.25
Ayer Panas 11.75
Glenalya 3.15
Jeramis 1.80
Jinmah 2.85
Kedahs 4.35
Lunas 3.30
Malaka Pindas 2.80
Pajams 2.75

Dividends.

Bukit Gajahs 5% Interim.
Copeng Consolidated 1/- per share and Bonus of 1/3 per share both less Tax.
Idris Hydraulic 2/- per share less Tax.
Kamunting 6 pence per share 2nd Interim.
Malayan Tin 6 pence per share Final (mkgs 40%).
Pengkalan 4½ pence per share Final (mkgs 22½%) less Tax.
Sunzei Best 5% less Tax.
Tromoh 5% per share and special 5% per share both less tax.
Price of Rubber, 1/8 per lb.

Continued strength and activity on the rubber market early in the week were attributable to the buying of both genuine and speculative nature in which America has been more outstanding. The demand for Rubber Shares is steady, with the appearance of more behind it, as the course of Rubber in 1928—apart from any political influences—is anticipated with optimism. London Stocks are expected to show a difference of another 1,000 tons in the right direction.

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BLUE FUNNEL
LINEREGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"ORESTES" 10th Jan. Mar'les, London, R'dam & Hamburg
"ANTENOR" 25th Jan. Mar'les, London, R'dam & Glasgow
"PERSEUS" 7th Feb. Mar'les, London, R'dam & Hamburg
"HECTOR" 22nd Feb. Mar'les, London, R'dam & Glasgow w
via Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"OYOLOPS" 20th Jan. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"MENTOR" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"ACHILLES" 5th Mar. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"POLYPHEMUS" 1st Apr. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PASSENGER SERVICE

via Kobe & Yokohama
"TYNDAREOS" 7th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PROTEILAU" 23rd Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE

"LYCAON" 9th Mar. New York, Boston & Baltimore
"RHESUS" 5th April New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE

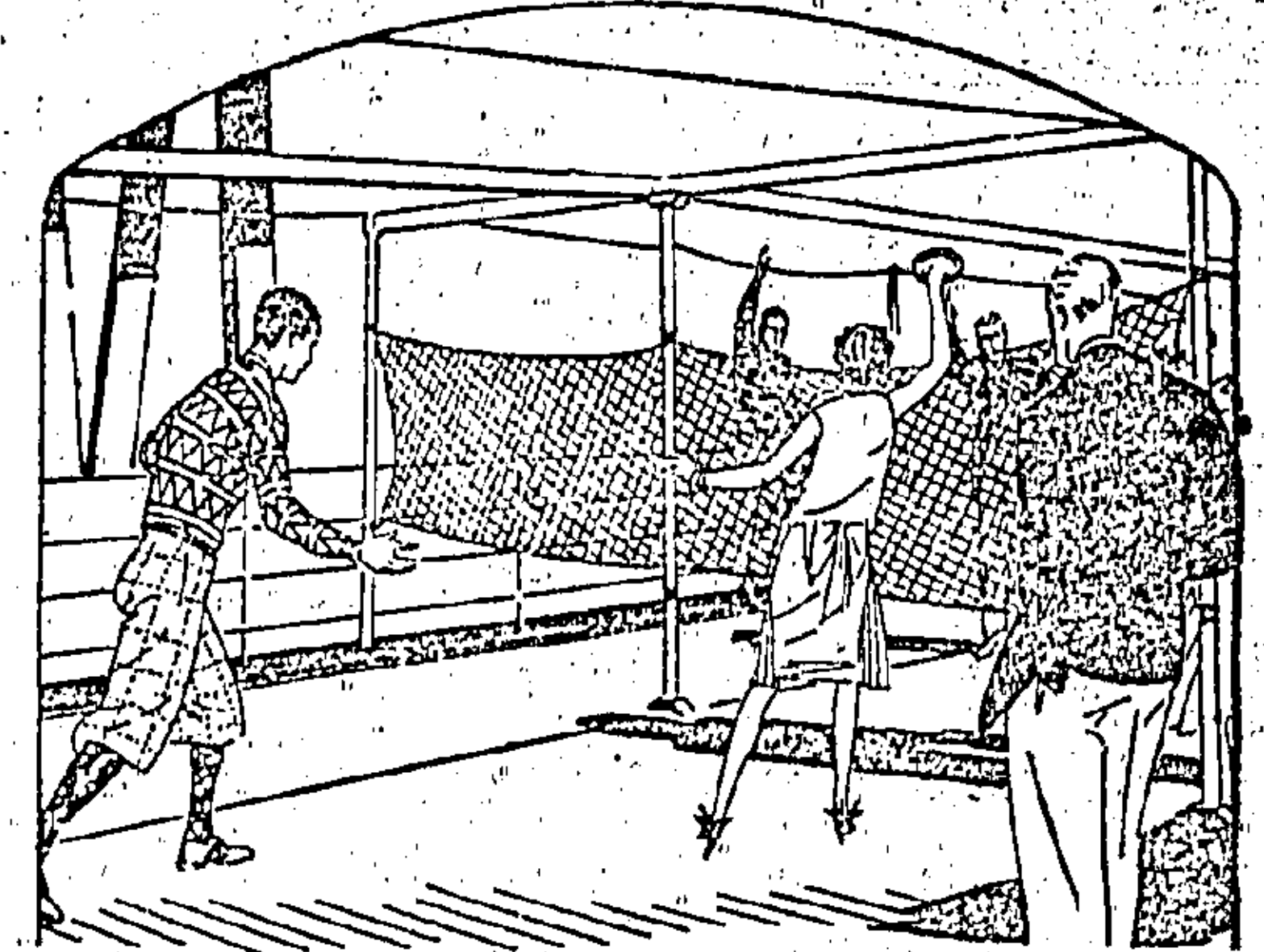
"ANTENOR" 25th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"HECTOR" 22nd Feb. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"AENEAS" 20th Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"SARPEDON" 21st April Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to—

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Not An Idle Moment

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Pres. Folk Sun., Mar. 11, 8 a.m.

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REGENT GERMAN WEDDING.



Group taken after the wedding in Hongkong on December 22nd of Mr. Rolf Heyn, of Tientsin, and Miss L. Gobert, of Hamburg. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INCREASED TEXTILE DUTY
WANTED.

Madras, Dec. 30.

The Industrial Congress has passed the resolution in favour of boycotting the Statutory Commission, and has also demanded that the textile industry should be protected by the immediate imposition of 4 per cent. extra duty on piece goods.—*Reuter.*

SUCCESSFUL RADIO
BROADCAST.LISTENERS LAST NIGHT
GIVEN A TREAT.

The wireless broadcast arranged by the Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Committee, last night, was highly successful, being received all over the Colony at full loud speaker strength.

Listeners-in are enthusiastic over the successful results and the organisers of the broadcast have been considerably heartened thereby. The Entertainment Committee are now engaged in drawing up a schedule of entertainments to be broadcast for the benefit of the troops garrisoning the Colony, and are hopeful of extending the scheme in time to come.

Acknowledgments are due to the Brunswick Studio for lending the gramophone and records used last night for the programme.

STAND AND DELIVER!

STUDENT'S GAY BRIGANDAGE
FOR CHARITY.

Reading was enshrouded in fog early recently when the university student's second annual rag began. Brigands in "strange garb, posted at the borough boundaries, called upon all and sundry to stand and deliver in the cause of charity. Tramway-cars and motor-cars were raided with impunity, and barrel-organs, grotesquely camouflaged, played in fierce competition.

The chief spectacular event in the morning was a half-mile procession of lorries on which were tableaux. It was headed by "Ben Hur," seated in a prehistoric chariot drawn by a prehistoric horse. The "Froth-Blowers" tableau depicted the life of the students, the important part which the brewing of beer has in the university curriculum being duly emphasised.

A rapturous welcome was given to the Noble of Notary Hays-Bhad on his arrival at the Great Western Railway station. He was accompanied by only 20 members of his harem, his explanation of the absence of the remainder being that they had been seized by the Customs when he disembarked from the Aquitania at Soan Lock.

The Nabob, having been presented with the freedom of the city, proceeded in state to Palmer Park. There he inspected the football teams and was promptly "kicked off."

The Channel Swim in the Thames was another diverting feature. A lady named "Dr. Slogan," well greased, entered the water and, her feet being well wetted, she "swam" comfortably from shore to shore reclining in a dinghy. She was taken from the "ocean" fresh and dry. She declined to be interviewed, but admitted that she had broken all records.

IMPERIAL FINANCE

LONDON BANKER'S PLAN.

Melbourne, Nov. 28.

During the last few weeks Mr. J. E. Darling, Director of the Midland Bank, Limited, of London, has been on a visit to Victoria prior to proceeding to Canberra.

Mr. Darling has devised a plan for dealing with some 25,000,000,000 of national debt shortly falling due. Some of the Dominions also have considerable loan obligations maturing in London within the next few years, and they might be included in the proposal. After Mr. Darling found that his first proposal of establishing a form of Empire currency did not meet with the approval of the recent Economic Conference in London he devoted his thoughts to forming a plan for handling a large block of both British and Dominion debts. This plan was privately submitted to the British Treasury, and part of Mr. Darling's self-imposed mission to Australia is to similarly bring it under the attention of leaders of thought in Australia. It is understood that when in Canberra Mr. Darling will discuss his proposal with Mr. Bruce and Dr. Page, and that he will seek the opportunity of outlining them to other members of Parliament.

Outlining his plan, Mr. Darling said: "Suppose it were announced that the Empire had decided to pool half its war debts by an issue of Imperial consols and as a first step that the Bank rate would be reduced; further, that the countries of the Empire were prepared to stand in with a portion of their gold; also that credit would not be curtailed in consequence of gold withdrawals, but that the gap would be filled by the Bank of England buying bills and securities, and, if need be, Bank of England notes being withdrawn from the currency note reserve, which holds £56,000,000 of them, and hold again, for psychological reasons, there could, I think, be only one opinion throughout the world of the great importance and significance of such a step taken for the purpose of unifying their debts incurred for a common purpose and for a sacred cause. Its psychology could not be other than favourable, and its significance, as being in all likelihood only the first step towards drawing the Empire together in closer economic unity, could scarcely fail to be recognized."

Mr. Darling added that he had endeavoured to put forward some ideas as to how these dangers might be overcome and the Empire helped onward in its economic development, but in England, and especially in the City of London, it was difficult to get fresh ideas on financial subjects even considered, at any rate by those who had power to give effect to them. He therefore felt that in order to influence the centre he must traverse the circumference, and he had willingly travelled 12,000 miles to converse with Australians on this vitally important question of Imperial finance.

A staff said to have belonged to the last watchman who called the hours in Bond-street was among the collection of truncheons belonging to Mr. A. Ladenburg, of Sunningdale, Berkshire, offered for sale at Messrs. Sotheby's recently.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:—

1. Morocco; Poland; India; Switzerland; Japan; Siam; 2. 119 yards; 3. A 24,000-mile aerial survey of Africa; 4. Edward German; Debussy; Beethoven; Tchaikovsky; Suppe; 5. Becoming a King's Counsel; 6. Field Marshal; Admiral of the Fleet; Lieutenant-General; Colonel; 7. Spain; Germany; Holland; Italy; India; Sweden; France; France and Belgium; 8. No. 9. Bruce; 10. W. M. C. 11. The last religious service said or sung (originally in monasteries) at the close of the day; 12. Music; literature; painting; poetry; painting; sculpture.

YOUNG BRIDE'S DEATH.

WHILE UNDER ELECTRICAL
TREATMENT.

"There are reasons for very careful inquiries in this case, and I therefore adjourn it," said Mr. Ingley Oddie, the Westminster coroner, recently, at an inquest on Elsie Alice Goldsmith, aged 21, wife of a wireless expert, of Gordon-square, Euston-square, W.C., who died at an establishment for electrical treatment in Upper Brook-street, W., on Monday night.

Mr. Valentine Harry Goldsmith, the husband said he was married on September 8. His wife was anxious not to have a child. While they were in Paris early in October during their honeymoon she thought she had caught a chill while bathing. She afterwards consulted Dr. Wilson, of Gordon-square, and he gave her a tonic. Dr. Wilson did not recommend her to go to Mr. Palmer.

"I'll do the Talking."

Later she had electrical treatment. She was recommended to Mr. Charles Jackson Palmer, a medical electrician, of Upper Brook-street, by a woman whose husband had benefited by treatment for nerves.

His wife had some difficulty in getting an appointment with Mr. Palmer, but they went to him one night at nine o'clock. His wife had money of her own, and the fees were to be £1 2s. a visit. He saw Mr. Palmer in the consulting room and was willing to stay, but his wife said, "I'll do the talking, dear," so he went home. When his wife returned in half an hour she said, "I like the man," and described how he had treated her chest.

Mr. Oddie: Did she say whether she had any electrical treatment?—Yes.
Just for her nerves?—Yes.
Three or Four Visits.

Mr. Goldsmith said his wife went to Mr. Palmer three or four times. On Monday, at 6 p.m., he received a telephone message from Mr. Palmer, who said, "Your wife is very ill. Will you come at once?"

"I went to Upper Brook-street," said Mr. Goldsmith, "and I think I said, 'Is my wife very ill?' Palmer said, 'Yes.' I then said something like, 'Has she gone?' and he replied, 'I am afraid so.' I went into the consulting room and saw her. She was on the sofa fully dressed and had a white thing over her head."

Mr. Oddie: What did he say about it? Did he say what had happened or what he had done?—He said: "I have never had anything like this. She suddenly got up and fell back."

Electrical Machines.

Mr. Oddie: Do you know what he was doing?—His treatment, I suppose.

Did you know she went there because she was in a certain condition?—No.

Mr. Goldsmith added that Palmer had electrical machines there, and he did not see any instruments apart from these.

Mr. Oddie: You say your wife did not say anything about a particular condition being the reason for her visit to this man Palmer?—No.

That you swear?—I swear.

Can you recollect anything else Palmer said?—I said, "Cannot you get her round?" or something of that kind, and he replied, "I have done my utmost. I have sent for the doctor." He had sent for the doctor, who tried to restore my wife but failed.

The inquest was adjourned.

Siberia or Love?

Within reach of her hand was the man she loved. He was searching for it, to offer his heart and happiness why did she hesitate—See.

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